THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE FARM AND FAMILY.

Condition and Prospects of Agriculture.

The *American Agriculturist* says there is at the present time a wide-spread dissatisfaction among farmers in regard to the condition and prospects of our agriculture. High wages, exorbitant freights, and low prices for our products have a depressing effect. Many farmers think we shall never see good times again. They are proposing all sorts of remedies—some good and some bad. What we propose to do, and to recommend the farmer readers to do, is to stick to the farm. The darkest hour of the night is often just before daybreak. Agriculture will be as profitable in the future as in the past—and, we believe, more so. Let us keep at work. Let those of us who are poor cut down expenses as much as possible, buying nothing we can get along without. Let us take good care of the stock this winter, and get everything ready for a vigorous push at farm work in the spring. Now, at the commencement of a new year, let us make up our minds to be better men and better farmers. We all ought to know our weak points. There is occasionally a farmer who is so excessively systematic and orderly that he does little else than "putter." He has no disposition to undertake a big job and put it through. Others like nothing but steady work. They would rather build a fence around a twenty-acre lot than stop to pick up a few rails that have blown off. A good farmer must have both dispositions. He must push forward the large jobs and attend to the little ones at the same time. He *must* be systematic and orderly. In short, he must think as well as work.

Nice Dishes Farmers Can Have.

The question, what shall we do for a change? is one which often vexes the housewife, and many times is not so easily answered, especially among a certain class of farmers (and a pretty large class, too,) who feel that they must make the products of their own farm furnish variety for the table. Among this class, apples are the "stand-by" for fruit, and in nine families out of ten they seldom, if ever, come to the table but in two ways, viz.: between two lard crusts, and stewed. I give a few recipes for preparing this esteemed fruit, says a correspondent of an agricultural paper, which, when once tried, will not, I think, be willingly abandoned. Take easy cooking, tart apples; pare, and with a narrow bladed knife remove the core; after they are all served in this way, place on a tin plate, the stem or blossom end down, and fill the hole, left by removing the core, with sugar; drop three or four drops of water (flavored with lemon, if you choose) on the sugar in each apple, and set in the oven and bake until done, which will be in about three-fourths of an hour, if your oven is right. Remove to an earthen plate as soon as done, which should be fifteen or twenty minutes before serving. These are excellent with meat dinners, or eaten alone with cream and sugar, they make a very nice dessert. Some persons consider sweet apples of little use in the kitchen, but when properly prepared I think they are nearly as good as peaches. Pare, quarter and core nice sweet apples, put them in an earthen or new tin dish and set in the steamer and steam until done, which can be told by trying with a fork. Serve, when cold, with cream and sugar. Do not forget to steam and can some before they are all gone, so that you can have them next spring when other fruit is scarce.

On a Cup of Coffee.

It has been said, says *Scribner*, that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this, and the principal one, of course, must be that so few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of receipts and directions published, which teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by making it in open vessels; by steeping it; by not steeping it; by clearing it; by not clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse, and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these. Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simple—*never decant it.* Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives the essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table. And one word about these cups. When the coffee enters them, it should find the milk or cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.

Grape Vines from Single Eyes.

Moore's Rural New Yorker says: Grape vines are propagated from what are termed "single eye cuttings" in the open ground, but seldom with as good results as when planted in a propagating house, where artificial heat can be applied. The usual practice is to make the cuttings in Fall or early Winter, severing the canes about a half inch above the bud and two inches below, with long-jointed sorts. If the internodes are short, then the length of the cuttings need not be so great. After the cuttings are made, store them in damp sawdust, or sand and place in a cool cellar being careful not to let them become too dry. In Spring, as soon as the earth is warm and dry enough to work readily, plant the cuttings in light, finely pulverized soil, setting them perpendicular, leaving the bud just even with, or a little below the surface of the soil. Press the earth firmly about the cuttings; and then cover the entire surface of the bed with sawdust, tan-bark, or spent hops, to the depth of one or two inches. Cut straw or chaff will answer, but is more likely to blow away than the other materials. No further attention need be given the cuttings except to pull up any stray weeds that may possibly push through the mulch. In some localities and soils this system of propagating the grape is said to produce most excellent vines. But it must be remembered that some varieties grow much more readily from cuttings than others; and your new seedlings may be easily propagated from cuttings or quite the reverse. This, of course, will only be learned by experimenting with the cuttings.

Pumpkins for Cows.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* truly states the value of pumpkins for feeding cows. The difficulty in Western cornfields is, that it seriously interferes with the cultivation of the corn, since it is seldom that the hand hoe is used in the crops. But there are many places, nevertheless, where they may be planted to advantage, as for instance, when early corn is planted, to produce fodder for dairy feeding in July and August, the pumpkins to succeed the crops. Our own practice with squashes, which we prefer to pumpkins, is, in marking the land, to leave one row for this crop, and give this the necessary cultivation, allowing the vines subsequently to ramble among the corn. In relation to this crop the correspondent above noticed, says:

"From a peck of seed dropped and covered in the gaps of a cornfield, a dairy of nine cows have been kept up to summer milking, and the quality of the butter is super-excellent, and six heifer calves raised from the above are fat as moles. The cows are fatter too than a majority of the cattle slaughtered. These cows have been making about six pounds of butter per week, besides supplying new milk and cream for a gentleman's house with sixteen inmates. The pumkins are chopped up in the manger with a spade, morning, noon and night, about half a bushel each time, when cut into pieces. They eat while being milked morning and night, and they come to the yard and go into the stable for half an hour at noon. Beets, carrots and some other roots and small ears of corn will follow, so as to keep up the milk during the winter."

Potatoes for Seed.

The following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine on seed potatoes, as given in the *Lewiston Journal*: We use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground till dead ripe. Plants that propagate by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grain that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are then in their most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stalk at that time and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating, as most all of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, observations led him to make some experiments to test the theory, and he finds it the proper course to pursue. It is not often said that the late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early. The lateness of their planting presumedly prevents perfect ripening, hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force.

Care of Animals.

Animals must receive regular, and irregular, attention. They cannot help themselves. Their daily wants must be supplied—and these vary somewhat according to the weather. It is here that the intelligence, promptness and experience of the farmer manifest themselves. Where there is much stock to attend to, and only say two persons to do the work, it is important to know what to do first. This will vary according to circumstances. In our own case, commencing say at half-past five in the morning, the horses are first attended to, the stable cleaned out, and the horses fed and watered. Then feed and milk the cows. Then breakfast. The first thing after breakfast, or about sunrise, feed the sheep their grain, clean out the racks, and give fresh straw or hay. Then feed the pigs, attending the youngest first; and then feed the poultry a little grain. After this, clean horses, pump water for the sheep, clean out the cow stables, and water the cows, clean out pigpens, and do whatever is necessary to make them comfortable. Cook food for pigs, slice turnips for the sheep and mangels for the cows and pigs, and get everything ready for next morning's feeding. This is a great point. Much work can be done before breakfast, provided everything is ready at your hand.—*Agriculturist.*

Soil for Floriculture.

Most flowers, if not all, succeed best in sandy loam, made rich by the addition of well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Such a soil, thus prepared, will not become hard or baked, but will remain loose and porous. It will not only afford the small and tender plants chance for existence, but it will also enable them to perfect themselves with vigor and beauty. If your garden is composed of a stiff, heavy soil, a good dressing of sand and manure will assist it wonderfully in the way of plant development; and some of the most delicate plants that would not succeed at all in such soil, in its unimproved condition, will, after such preparation, flourish in the most satisfactory manner. A heavy soil is greatly benefited by being roughly spaded up in the fall, and remaining in that condition through the winter. In all cases, before sowing the seed, it is of the utmost importance that the soil should be thoroughly pulverized. This important particular should never be overlooked.

Warts on Cattle.

The veterinary editor of the *Western Farmer*, thus states the case in relation to warts on cattle, and their cure: There are three kinds of warts which trouble horses and neat cattle. One is upon the skin occupying a large surface in proportion to the size of the wart. To get rid of it, it must be excised—cut about half through the skin, then with a hot iron, at a dull red heat, well cauterize or burn the surface. The second kind is under the skin, and is incysted or inclosed in a sac, has not much organization or vitality, and is moderately easy to dissect out. Cut through the tumor lengthwise, then carefully skin off, or out, the incysted lump or tumor; be careful to burn out the cyst or sac, otherwise it will be likely to form or grow again; sew up the cut, leaving an opening at the bottom, and the job is done; dress with common turpentine four or five times; infect with any kind of a syringe. The third kind is the most formidable kind of wart. It is of a vascular nature, soft, and upon the slightest touch it bleeds. In warm weather it is very offensive; in fact it is a fungus excrescence, of great annoyance to both the animal and the owner. This requires the practical surgeon and knife for its removal, for, whilst I have removed a great number without losing a single patient, yet I must confess that I have suffered much annoyance and perplexity by the somewhat serious consequences after performing this operation.

How to Get Plenty of Eggs.

A correspondent of a poultry paper says, referring to plenty of eggs:

It has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not the best, then to make the hens lay eggs? I tried it, and since then have had no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about two parts of bran with four of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about four quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time, for a few more dips from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but one or more are standing by the pan, picking at the bran. I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal on it. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs to try my plan, and I think they never will be sorry.

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

As much, if not more, depends on the manner of killing poultry as in the dressing to have it look fit for market. Too much caution cannot be used in this branch of the business. One mode of killing fowls, (instead of wringing the necks, which we deprecate,) is to cut their heads off with a single blow of a sharp ax, hang them up by the legs, and allow them to bleed freely, and pluck their feathers immediately while *warm*. The French mode, which is highly commended, we think far the best, as it causes instant death without pain or disfigurement, and is simply done by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebrae and causes immediate death, after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases, and pick it while warm, if you desire the feathers to be removed. With a little care the skin of the fowl does not become as torn and ragged as it does in the old-fashioned way of scalding. Another thing, the flesh presents a better and more natural appearance when not scalded.

Own Him and Love Him.

"There are ten million dogs in the United States," says an exchange, with an air of injured innocence. Perhaps the writer of that plaint never owned a dog; perhaps it was somebody else's dog that bit him; perhaps a valuable portion of his apparel was rent from him at the garden gate by an indiscriminating dog owned by his sweetheart's "pa;" perhaps it was his neighbor's dog that kept too keen a vigil over the master's orchard or watermelon patch in boyhood's days, and thus sowed the germ of his deep-rooted prejudice. Come, now, this howl against the dog is ungenerous. You have only to own one in order to love him. There are bad ones, of course, but the proportion of vicious dogs is so small as to put our own race to the blush. Make an estimate, if you dare.—*Chelsea Public.*

Curious and Useful Crow.

J. Snyder, of Virginia, owns a crow which serves as a substitute for dogs, cats and all other domestic sentinels. He destroys every frog about the well, allows a mouse no chance for his life, drives away hawks from the poultry, and bids fair to act as the best squirrel dog in the country. He readily spies the squirrel, either upon the fence or on the trees, and, with a natural antipathy to the squirrel tribe, his shrill, keen note is readily detected by his owner, accompanied by rapid darts up and down, and the owner is thus led to the game. The most remarkable thing about the crow is, that he invariably keeps five or six days' rations ahead of time well concealed.

Tree Seeds.

The *Western Rural* says: The seeds of the nut bearing trees should be wintered in boxes of moist sand, having good drainage, and placed where they may become frozen. Coniferous trees should always be bought at one or two years old, since they may be safely transported long distances, at a slight cost. Soft maple, elm, and other trees which ripen their seeds early in the season, should be planted as soon as they are ripe. Cottonwood, willow, etc., are best grown from cuttings, procured in the Winter or early Spring. Honey locust seed may be treated as are the nut trees, but the ordinary planter may most economically buy the plants. Buy also, plants of Osage orange, if possible.

Cow Sucking Herself.

The *Western Rural* says there are various devices for preventing cows sucking themselves. One is a light square frame-work around the neck, so large as to prevent the animal turning her head around so far as to reach the teat. Another is, to put a muzzle armed with a spike or spikes, as is done with calves. Various disagreeable substances for washing the teats, have also been used, as aloes, etc. We once cured a cow of the habit, by encasing the udder in a strong bag until she was cured. The vice, however, is difficult to manage and seldom repays the trouble.

Turnips for Breeding Sows.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* writes: "I fed my breeding sows most of the time on turnips—the Sweet Russia, or Jenny Linds, as they are called here. This was their food during the latter part of the Winter and until grass grew, when they entered into the clover. They eat them readily and thrive on them. I consider corn very injurious to breeding sows, especially to the finer breeds. Potatoes and slops from the house are also good. I consider sugar beets very valuable for feeding breeding sows and store hogs, and I shall raise an acre for that purpose."

Sheep on the Farm.

Prof. Voelcker says in the *Mark Lane Express*, that by far the largest proportion of the fertilizing substances contained in the turnip crop, probably about seven-eighths, is returned to the land if the crop is consumed by the sheep on the field, and only about one-eighth of the materials useful as manure is carried away by the sheep in the form of bone, and the nitrogenous matters which enter into the composition of the animal organism.

Amount of Pork from a Bushel of Corn.

Mr. Milton Briggs, of Kellogg, Iowa, says, in the *Homestead*, that various experiments have proved the fact that corn fed to hogs has produced all the way from two to twenty pounds gain a bushel, according to the different modes of preparing feed, and the age, breed or condition of hogs fed. He is satisfied that over one-half of all the hogs fed in Iowa do not produce over five pounds gross weight for each bushel of corn fed, which, counting hogs at $3 per hundred pounds, gives fifteen cents per bushel for corn.

Grain for Animals.

Half a pound of grain per day to each 100 lbs. live-weight will not hurt either horses, cows or sheep, but on the contrary, will do them a great deal of good, and pay far better than feeding hay or straw alone. Fattening animals may have one pound of grain per day for each 100 lbs. live-weight. This is the average, but it is well to give a little less at first, and increase gradually as the animals get used to it. In very cold weather they may have a little more.

Examine the Apples.

Apples should be examined, and those commencing to decay removed from the shelves or barrels, and placed by themselves, for immediate use. It should not be forgotten that a decaying apple that touches another apple will soon rot it; but more than this, the presence of decaying fruit in a cellar has a tendency to induce decay even in fruit that is not in direct contact with it. Remove all affected fruit from the cellar as soon as possible.

Clear the Paths of Snow.

Men inclined to procrastinate wait until the storm is over, for fear that if they sweep off the snow it will blow in again! They like to walk about in the snow. By and by, some days or weeks after the storm is over, they will spend hours in doing what a little promptness would have enabled them to do in minutes. Clear off the snow at once, while it is still falling if need be. It will save labor in the end, and you can get about with ease and comfort.

Kidney Worms and Carbolic Acids.

A correspondent of the *Farm Journal* treated a sow as follows: Dr. Brown handed a bottle of carbolic acid and told me to use it as follows: Ten drops once a day in drink; then put thirty drops in one gill of hot vinegar and bathe the back over the kidneys once a day. I gave her the first dose on Thursday, March 21. On Sunday the 24th, when I went out to see her she raised her feet and took two or three steps to meet me. By Saturday, the 30th, she was as well and sound as ever.

Boiled Pumpkin for Swine.

T. R. C. asks if "there is any virtue in boiled pumpkins for food for swine." There certainly is. The pumpkin contains a good deal of saccharine matter. We do not happen to have at hand an analysis of the pumpkin to show just what its fattening qualities are, but there is no doubt that it is a valuable food for swine, to which we have fed hundreds of loads boiled; also to cattle for the purpose of making beef.

To Break a Horse of Pulling.

To break a horse of pulling at the halter, tie him with a rope around the neck. Then put a rope in his mouth, carrying the ends up along the face, passing them under the rope around the neck, and tie to a post, or other suitable place, and *make* him pull. The strain will come on the corners of the mouth. Our friend, Mr. John Miller, of Bloom, Ill., says he has never known a horse thus operated on, to pull the second time; but if you persist in trying to make him pull back, he will perhaps *go for you.*

Make the House Comfortable.

See that the windows are tight and the doors fit close, and that the cold air does not rush in between the floor and the baseboard. If you do not know how to remedy these matters, ask a carpenter. Make all the rooms comfortable, and occupy them. It is a foolish thing to spend a good deal of money in building a fine house and then live only in the kitchen.

Valuable Recipes.

Frozen Custard.—This is a nice dish for dessert, and very easily prepared. Boil two quarts of rich milk. Beat eight eggs and a teacupful of sugar together, and after the milk has boiled, put it over the eggs and sugar, stirring all the while. Pour the whole mixture into your kettle, and let it come to a boil, stirring it constantly. Then take it off the fire and let it become cold. Flavor it with whatever essence you prefer. Then freeze it.

Boiled Chicken.—Plain, artless boiling is apt to produce a yellowish, slimy-looking chicken. Before cooking the bird it should always be well washed in tepid water and lemon juice, and to insure whiteness, delicacy and succulence should, be boiled in a paste made of flour and water, and, after being put in the boiling water, should be allowed to simmer slowly. This method is very effectual in preserving all the juices of the fowl, and the result is a far more toothesome and nourishing morsel than the luckless bird which has been "galloped to death" in plain boiling water. Mutton is also much better for being boiled in paste. —*Lancet.*

Baked Beans.—Take small white beans, put to soak at 6 P. M., in a deep vessel; change the water late in the evening, and again next morning, and parboil for two hours, changing the water at the end of the second hour. Then pour off nearly all the water; take raw pork scored on the top; put the beans in a deep dish, the pork in the middle, sinking so as to have it just level with the surface. Add a very little molasses, and bake at least six hours, raising the pork toward the last, so that it may crisp on top.

Economical Dish.—Take the remnant of a cold boiled leg of mutton, or of a roast of beef; shave it into thin slices; season, and add, if you like it, an onion chopped fine, or a pinch of sweet herbs. Put this on a baking dish, and pour over the gravy, if you have any; if not, a little water, but ter and flour. Then take hot boiled potatoes; mash fine; add a little milk and salt or butter, to soften them into a smooth paste, which lay over the meat. Then put the dish in the oven, and bake a nice brown.

Pickling Beef.—The following recipe is given by a correspondent of the *Western Rural*: I send one which has been used twenty-five years, for hams and beef: Take six gallons of water, three pounds sugar, one ounce salteratus, nine pounds salt, three ounces saltpeter. Put the whole in a kettle. Bring to a boil and skim. Some put it on milk warm. This will answer for 100 pounds, or what it will cover.

To Set the Color of Cotton Dresses.—Take a large double handful of bran, put it in a saucepan and set it over the fire, allowing it to boil thoroughly in a quart of water. When thoroughly boiled strain the bran, and throw the water into that in which you are about washing your lawn or chintz dress. Let the dress soak for an hour or so in it before washing. Instead of starch use a weak solution of glue water, and iron on the wrong side.—*Christian Monitor.*

BEAVER VALLEY.

The Missionaries, Pioneers in the Valley.

STORIES OF THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

Fort McIntosh, a Historical Spot.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE OLD SCOUT.

The Treaty Which Secured the Fertile Valley.

PLEASANT INTERCHANGES OF WAR-LIKE COURTESIES.

Close of the Wars With the Indians.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec. 20, 1872.

[Paper No. 3.]

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES AND INDIAN MARTYRS.

The first settlement ever made in Beaver Valley by white men, was by a party of Moravian Christians, whose primary object in taking up their abode in the valley wilds, was to do good among the ignorant and benighted aboriginals. They had great influence with the Indians, gained as William Penn gained his, by exercising a spirit of kindness toward them. The history of this settlement is related briefly as follows: A party of Moravians were located at [illegible] on the Allegheny river, and hearing of the great fertility of soil and the excellent prospect of doing good in Beaver Valley, they left this town, under the leadership of Rev. Daniel Zeisberger, on 17th of April, 1770. They passed down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, to the mouth of the Beaver, thence up this stream in canoes to the falls, where they were compelled to stop, water navigation being no further practicable. They transported their canoes and goods around the falls by land and after a great deal of labor and effort, arrived at the Indian town Kushkushkee, already mentioned, being there kindly received by the Indians.

In a short time they founded a settlement of their own, building a town and calling it Friedstadt, or the "town of Peace," where they resided several years. While here they instructed the Indians in the principles of the christian religion, and it is said of them that they lived most exemplary lives, and died in the full faith of the religion taught them. Indeed, it is related of a part of the Christian Indians, that at one time a few of them fell into the hands of a band of white desperadoes and were doomed to death. They underwent the most excruciating tortures without a murmur, singing praises and christian songs learned from the Moravians, and were even exulting in the prospect that in a few brief hours, they would be with their Redeemer and beyond the pains and tortures of this life.

THE FIRST FORT BUILT.

During the progress of the Revolutionary war, in the spring of the year 1778, a fort was built on the site of the town of Beaver, and named Fort McIntosh, in honor of the general who built and first occupied it. It was built to protect the frontier from the attacks of the Indians, who had become very troublesome to the Americans under the incitements of the British troops. History relates, that General McIntosh was sent by the American government with a small force of troops, to the defence of the frontier outposts.

He descended the Ohio river from Fort Pitt, with his little army of regulars and militia, stopping at the mouth of Beaver river, and built the fort on the elevated grounds fronting the Ohio river.

The fort was made of strong stockades, with four bastions and was defended by one six pounder. The location was an excellent one as a point from which to pursue or intercept the war parties of the Indians, who were especially annoying the settlements on the opposite side of the river. It commanded the country for miles in every direction, and at the same time its soldiery were excellent targets for Indian sharpshooters on the opposite side of the Ohio river. They became so very troublesome that the commander of the fort, had a shed built over the path to the river, under the cover of which water was carried from the river to the fort. The spot on which the old fort stood, is pointed out with pride to this day, by the people of Beaver, and is one of their sacred spots.

About the time of the erection of the fort, a block-house was built on the grounds now covered by New Brighton. The location of this old relic of the Indian wars, is now occupied by a new frame house just built by James Thomily, Esq., on Main street. The selection of this point certainly showed skill and foresight, as it commands the whole region above it, beyond rifle shot, and was easy of access.

This block house contained a garrison as late as 1793, commanded by Major Tooney, probably as an outpost during the Indian war of that period.

CAPTAIN BRADY'S ADVENTURE.

We have handed down to us, from the tongues of the early fathers of the country, the following adventure of Captain Brady, which will bear putting on paper. It occurred probably, about the close of the Revolutionary war, while the country was in a somewhat unsettled condition, and the Indians very troublesome. It is related that upon one of his scouting expeditions, he found himself within the walls of Fort McIntosh, awaiting orders for future movements. In a short time, he received instructions to return to Fort Pitt, which required him to pass through a part of the country, continually infested with roving bands of hostile Indians.

To prepare himself for any emergency that might arise on the route, he chose for his companions two men, equally as brave and daring as himself, though not so well accustomed to Indian warfare, and not possessing the facility of getting out of bad scrapes, nor so good judgment as that of Brady. Before leaving the fort, they debated for some time which side of the river they should take—the one they were then on or the opposite side. Brady's advice was adopted and they remained on the side of the river they were then on, which the sequel proved to have been a wise choice. They took up the line of march and moved rapidly forward until they came near to where Sewickley now stands, where lived a man and his family by the name of Gray. Gray was one of those dare-devil fellows, who feared nothing, and is always found in the advance of the outposts. He had settled in a little log cabin with his family and was to all appearance enjoying undisturbed prosperity. Upon this day he was away from home hunting and left his wife and family in the cabin. Upon arriving near this settlement, Brady had reason to suppose that there were Indians near, and bidding his men to remain behind, he pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground. He had gone but a short distance when he saw Gray ahead of him and immediately stepped back into the woods to await his approach.

When Gray arrived before him, Brady suddenly stepped forth and jerked him from his horse, much to the astonishment of Gray, who was about to offer a determined resistance to such summary proceedings, when Brady said to him, "I am Captain Brady; for God's sake keep quiet."

This short sentence put to rest all combatative proceedings on the part of Gray, to whom Brady at once explained the meaning of such treatment, which was to keep him from falling into the hands of the Indians who were then uncomfortably close. They advanced together quietly to where Brady supposed the Indians to be, when to their horror they saw in the distance

THE BURNING OF GRAY'S CABIN.

and upon nearing it, found what was a few hours before a quiet, peaceful home, now a shapeless mass of ruins. The feelings of Gray can be better imagined than described, while viewing this heart-sickening scene. They examined the ruins, but finding no bodies, knew at once that the members of the family were captives. Vengeance was sworn against the savages, but as no time could be lost, preparations were at once made to pursue the Indians. It was evident from the trail, which was very plain, that there was a large party of the Indians and upon joining the other two men a conference was held as to the best course to be taken. There was a division of opinion, some wishing to go to Fort Pitt and another to Fort McIntosh for help, but they were satisfied to submit to Brady's judgment, who, upon considering the matter, simply said "come." His idea was that they must be overtaken that night or pursuit would be futile. The pursuit was then begun, with the most eager anticipations, especially on the part of Gray, who had such large interests at stake. The pursuit was begun about 2 o'clock P. M. Brady knew the country so well, that he seemed to know by intuition what course the Indians would take, and was not long in making up his mind as to the shortest way to go, by which to intercept, if possible, the party.

Feeling certain that they would endeavor to cross the Beaver river at a ford by New Brighton, he shaped his course to either intercept or overtake them at this point. His conclusions were well founded, for upon arrived at a place where he could see the course of the river for some distance, he observed 13 Indians, with the captives, filing up a deep ravine at the base of the hill on which stands the alum rocks, near the bridge now connecting Beaver Falls and New Brighton. They passed up this ravine, and from their movements Brady concluded that they would encamp near what is now known as Brady's River, as it was an excellent point there for camping and for secreting themselves from the observation of any one. A fight was now unavoidable and the odds seemed all against the pursuing party, and all were appalled at the prospect except Brady. They all looked to him for counsel, perfectly willing to trust to his advice and leadership, knowing from a long experience that when he said fight, that it meant victory. Gray saw his wife and children surrounded by the Indians, and terrible was the vengeance he swore against the captors. Brady took his men and advanced quietly to a point at the Run where he could watch the movements of the Indians. They got within a very short distance of

THE INDIAN CAMP AFTER DARK.

and waited their opportunity. The Indians ate their evening meal, during which time Brady gave his orders for the subsequent action of his men. They were to depend altogether on the knife and the tomohawk in their fight with the Indians, and were quietly to crawl to the side of the Indians while asleep, and in detail stab to the heart each sleeper until the whole party was despatched. When the Indians had fallen asleep, the advance was made, and when near the first sleeper a twig was snapped which aroused him and compelled a halt. In the course of an hour, all was again quiet when another advance was made, and this time they got to the side of the sleeping and unconscious savages, when the bloody work was begun and kept up until every savage but one was killed, who, when struck, raised up with a great noise, but was quickly despatched by a blow from a tomahawk. The captives ran in alarm, but finding that friends were at hand, returned and were agained restored to their friends and homes. The spring by the side of which the Indians camped was afterwards called the "Bloody Spring" in memory of this most terrible tragedy and swift retribution.

SUCCESSFUL TREATY MAKING.

The settlement of all lands northwest of the Ohio river was discouraged by law in October, 1769, on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the Indian territory, and the continued depredations of the Indians, rendering it very unsafe for settlers any distance beyond the outposts. As we have seen, the Moravians settled in Beaver Valley one year after that time, but they were on terms of friendship with the Indians among whom they settled. But efforts were constantly being made to gain possession of this vast region, and it was finally accomplished after an immense sacrifice of life and a great deal of treaty making. On the 21st of January, 1785, a treaty was held at Fort McIntosh, between representatives of the United States Government and the chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes of Indians, by which certain reservations were granted and set apart for the sole use of the Indians, and a large extent of country was ceded to the United States. This treaty, in connection with that at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, was the first step taken, and the means by which the United States secured the Indian titles to all the vast realm beyond the Ohio, within certain prescribed limits, and which embraced the whole of the extent of country called the Beaver Valley.

After all the costly and fearfully exhausting wars that had been waged for the supremacy in this fine heritage, the arts of peace and of diplomacy gave the decision in favor of the white man with his civilization and enlightenment, without materially wronging the original occupants of the soil, and it is gaatifying to remember that in the valley of the Beaver, much was done to settle peaceably, and for all time to come, the disputes which had not only made desolate our own land, but had as well convulsed the most powerful nations of Europe.

As showing the importance of this valley, as a national thoroughfare between the great lakes, and the Ohio river and its outlets, it is a source of pleasure to notice a letter written by General Washington on the subject. The letter was dated January 17, 1788, and was addressed to Maj. Gen. Butler, written at the instance of a committee of business men. That portion which directly interests us, reads as follows: "Would it be practicable, and not very expensive, to cut a canal between the Cuyahoga and either of the above rivers (Big Beaver and Muskingum) so as to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio?"

BEAVER.

[Paper No. 4.]

My last letter carried the history of Beaver Valley to the year 1788. As yet, no material progress had been made in the valley, though the attention of business men in different parts of the country had been called to it, and many who desired to make investments and possess some of the finest land in the State, were being directed toward it. Some patents had been granted for a portion of the lands, but none was yet occupied.

The Indian yet ranged the valley and built his fires on its plains, jealously watching the unwelcome though sure approach of the whites. War parties of Indians were continually passing over the valley and skulking in the dense forests that covered the entire country. About the year 1790, another terrible border war was inaugurated, devastating the country, and preventing the settlement of the lands. It seemed as if the very demon of war was bent on the entire destruction of the country. The hill sides again rang with the terrible yell of the Indian, and was answered by the triumphant shout of the soldiery, when they put to rout the savages.

MORE ABOUT BRADY.

Of the whites, none was more feared or hated by the Indians than Brady. To them his approach was as alarming as a pestilence, and with a good reason, too. Many a conflict has our valley witnessed between this bold pioneer and soldier, and the Indians who were fearless enough to stand before him.

Another adventure of peculiar interest occurred in Beaver Valley, of which Brady was the hero. It occurred somewhere in the neighborhood of the lower part of Fallston, and the adventure gave name to a run which flows between the towns of Fallston and Bridgewater. This little run comes down a wild glen on the west of the river, and is to this day a very wild looking spot. In 1793, General Washington wrote to General Brodhead, to select a suitable officer and dispatch him to Sandusky, for the purpose of examining the place and ascertaining the force of the British and Indians assembled there. General Brodhead had no hesitation in making the selection. He sent for Captain Brady, showed him Washington's letter, and a draft or map of the country he must traverse; very defective, as Brady afterwards discovered, but the best, no doubt, that could be obtained at that time. The appointment was accepted, and selecting a few soldiers, and four Chickasaw Indians as guides, he crossed the Allegheny river and was at once in the enemy's country. Brady was versed in all the wiles of Indian "strategie," and, dressed in the full war dress of an Indian warrior, and well acquainted with their language, he led his band in safety near to the Sandusky towns without seeing a hostile Indian. But his Chickasaws now deserted. This was alarming, for it was probable they had gone over to the enemy. However, he determined to proceed. With a full knowledge of the horrible death that awaited him if taken prisoner, he passed on, until he stood beside the town on the bank of the river. His first care was to provide a secure place of concealment for his men. When this was effected, having selected one man as the companion of his future adventures, he waded the river to an island partially covered with driftwood, opposite the town, where he concealed himself and comrade for the night. The next morning a dense fog spread over the hill and dale, town and river, all was hid from Brady's eyes, save the logs and brush around him. About eleven o'clock it cleared off, and afforded him a view of about three thousand Indians engaged in the amusement of the race ground. They had just returned from Virginia or Kentucky, with some very fine horses. One grey horse in particular attracted his notice. He won every race until near the evening, when, as if envious of his speed, two riders were placed on him and thus he was beaten. The starting post was only a few rods above where Brady lay, and he had a pretty fair chance of enjoying the amusement, without the risk of losing anything by betting on the race.

HOW BRADY RESCUED A CHILD.

He made such observations through the day as was in his power, waded out from the island at night, collected his men, went to the Indian camp he had seen as he came out; the squaws were still there, took them prisoners, and continued his march homeward. The map furnished by General Brodhead was found to be defective. The distance was represented to be much less than it really was. The provisions and ammunition of the men were exhausted by the time they had reached the Big Beaver, on their return. Brady shot an otter, but could not eat it. The last load was in his rifle. They arrived at an old encampment, and found plenty of strawberries, which they stopped to appease their hunger with. Having discovered a deer track, Brady followed it, telling the men he would perhaps get a shot at it. He had gone but a few rods when he saw the deer standing broadside to him. He raised his rifle and attempted to fire, but it flashed in the pan; and he had not a priming of powder. He sat down, picked the touch-hole, and then started on. After going a short distance the path made a bend, and he saw before him a large Indian on horseback, with a white child before and its mother behind him on the horse, and a number of warriors marching in the rear.

His first impulse was to shoot the Indian on horseback, but as he raised the rifle he observed the child's head to roll with the motion of the horse. It was fast asleep and tied to the Indian. He stepped behind the root of a tree and waited until he could shoot the Indian without danger to the child or its mother. When he considered the chance certain, he shot the Indian, who fell from his horse, and the child and its mother fell with him.

Brady called to his men with a voice that made the forest ring, to surround the Indians and give them a general fire. He sprung to the fallen Indian's powder horn, but could not get it off. Being dressed like an Indian the woman thought he was one, and said, "Why did you shoot your brother?" He caught up the child, saying, "Jenny Stupes, I am Captain Brady, follow me and I will save you and your child." He caught her hand in his, carrying the child under the other arm, and dashed into the brush.

Many guns were fired at him by this time, but no ball harmed him, and the Indians dreading an ambuscade, were glad to make off. The next day he arrived at Fort McIntosh with the woman and her child. His men had got there before him. They had heard his war-whoop, and knew it was Indians they encountered, but having no ammunition, they had taken to their heels and ran off. The squaws he had taken at Sandusky, availing themselves of the panic, had also made their escape." Tradition furnishes us with two other of his exploits, this time occurring further up the Beaver river, on the hills, sometime called by way of distinction, the "Alum Rocks." The story runs, that the Captain with a band of followers, was out on one of his famous scouting exploits, when they struck a trail, probably not far from Fort McIntosh, and soon came upon a large body of Indians on the war path. Brady would gladly have avoided a fight this time, as the odds were largely against him, but a fight seemed unavoidable. The Indians discovered the whites, sounded their terrific war-whoop, and a fearful fight was at once begun, which was kept up with considerable spirit for some length of time.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

The captain soon found that it was the sheerest folly to attempt to whip the savages, as he was greatly outnumbered. There was no time for hesitation or delay, whatever was decided upon, must be done at once or all would be lost. A retreat was ordered, and the men took to the bush for safety. A chase, of course, immediately followed; Indians were exultant over their victory, and were inspired to renewed action by it. Brady was soon recognized, and every effort was made to capture him. Each Indian bent himself to the work of taking Brady's scalp, and the balance of the party were entirely overlooked and permitted to make good their escape, in the eager persuit of Brady. Every nerve was stretched to its utmost to win the chase. Beaver valley has never seen, nor probably ever will see, so hotly contested race upon this occasion. The course taken, lay directly toward a steep and fearful precipice, but the danger was hidden by the bushes and trees from the sight of the contestants. Brady came on a full run to the top of the ledge of rocks, and at once saw the fearfulness of his position and his danger, and also the difficulties in the way of avoiding it and saving himself. In either event, to leap over the precipice or be taken prisoner, seemed an inevitable, horrible death. In the first place, it would necessarily, he thought, be sudden, while on the other hand, the prospect was a death not only horrible, but protracted by the ingenuity of torture. He quickly decided to trust his fate to the rocks and cliffs beneath him, and immediately leaped from the edge of the rock. The Indians came to the brink of the precipice, and comprehending the act of Brady, stepped back in horror, at the daring of a man who could perform such an act, even to save himself from captivity. They of course supposed him dashed to pieces on the rocks below; but fortunately for Brady, he fell but a few feet when he partly lodged in the branches of a small tree, which broke his fall, and let him to the ground without injury.

He carefully made his way down the side of the hill to Beaver river, and forded the river in full view of his pursuers, who now for the first time saw him after his leap. They began firing at him, but their ammunition was badly spent, and Brady, without further trouble, reached the Block House, and was secure from the danger to which he had been so fearfully exposed.

A FEARFUL LEAP.

The other adventure on the "Alum Rocks" was of a more agreeable character to Brady. This time he was the leader of the pursuing party, and, single handed, drove a warrior over the precipice and forced him to leap. After leaping, Brady shot him and badly wounded him, his trail being tracked with blood, and his body found dead in a grove where Beaver Falls now stands.

But enough of this. At the close of the Indian war in 1795, the whole region north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers was mainly a wilderness, there being only here and there a hut in the midst of the wilds, and occasionally a sparsely settled community. Of these, Beaver Valley contained not one, but was as wild and savage as the most primitive forests.

Directly after this period, settlements begun, and the history of the various towns is the subsequent history of the valley. A few letters will be given, telling of the incidents, &c., in the settlement and progress of the towns, condensed from a mass of material given me by men who are now living, but who, in the order of nature, must soon pass away, carrying with them the living testimony of the vicissitudes and privations of frontier life.

BEAVER.

OLDEST AND BEST.

1786---1873.

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THE FIRST CABINET.

The Men Who Surrounded Washington.

Mr. Parton, in the January *Atlantic*, thus describes Washington and his first Cabinet:

Age had not quenched the vivacity of either of the four Secretaries—Jefferson, 47; Knox, 40; Randolph, 37; Hamilton, 33. When, in the world's history, was so young a group charged with a task so new, so difficult, and so momentous?

Such were the gentlemen who had gathered round the council table at the President's house, in New York in 1780; at the head of the table General Washington, now 58, his frame as erect as ever, but his face showing the deep traces of the thousand anxious hours he had passed. Not versed in the lore of schools, but gifted with a great sum of intellect, the eternal glory of this man is, that he used all the mind he had in patient endeavors to find out the right way, ever on the watch to keep out of his decision everything like bias or prejudice, never deciding until he had exhausted every source of elucidation within his reach. Some questions he could not decide with his own mind, and he knew he could not. In such cases he bent all his powers to ascertaining how the subject appeared to minds fitted to grapple with it, and getting them to view it without prejudice.

I am delighted to learn that Carlyle can seldom hear the name of Washington pronounced without breaking forth with an explosion of contempt, especially, it is said, if there is an American within hearing. Washington is the exact opposite of a full Carlylean hero. His glory is that he was not richly endowed, not sufficient unto himself, not indifferent to human rights, opinions and preferences; but, feeling deeply his need of help, sought it, where alone it was to be found, in minds fitted by nature and training to supply his lack. It is this heartfelt desire to do right which shines so affectingly from the plain words of Washington, and gives him rank so far above the gorgeous bandits whom hero-worshippers adore.

On the right of the President, in the place of honor, sat Jefferson, now forty-seven, the senior of all his colleagues; older in public service, too, than any of them; tall, erect, ruddy, noticeably quiet, and unobtrusive of his address and demeanor; the least pugnacious of men. Not a fanatic, not an enthusiast; but an old-fashioned Whig, nurtured upon "old Coke," enlightened by twenty-five years' intense discussion—with pen, tongue, and sword—of Cokean principles. Fresh from the latest commentary upon Coke—the ruins of the Bastile—and wearing still red Paris waistcoat and breeches, he was an object of particular interest to all men, and doubtless, often relieved the severity of business by some thrilling relation out of his late foreign experience.

Opposite him, on the President's left, was the place of Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in all the alertness and vigor of thirty-three years. If time had matured his talents, it had not lessened his self-sufficiency; because, as yet, all his short life had been success; and he had associated chiefly with men who possessed nothing either of his fluency or his arithmetic. A positive, vehement little gentleman, with as firm a faith in the apparatus of finance as General Knox had in great guns. He was now in the full tide of activity, lobbying measures through Congress, and organizing the Treasury Department—the most conspicuous man in the Administration, except the President—as usual, his unseen work was his best. In organizing a system of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenue, he employed so much tact, forethought and fertility, that his successors have each, in turn, admired and retained his most important devices. He arranged the system so that the Secretary of the Treasury, at any moment, could survey the whole working of it; and he held at command all the resources of the United States, subject to lawful use, without being able to divert one dollar to a purpose not specially authorized. He could not draw his own pittance of salary without the signatures of the four chief officers of the Department—Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register.

SAM PATCH'S JUMP.

Sam's Characteristics and His Fatal Jump.

[Eli Perkins' Rochester Letter.]

While in Rochester I met Mr. Hobbard, an old resident of Genesee county, who saw Sam Patch make his famous jump off Genesee Falls, thirty or forty years ago. He says that jump day was a great day in Rochester. The people gathered for miles around to see this intermittent American jumper, as he performed his last feat. I shouldn't say intermittent jumper, but chronic jumper, for Sam was all the time as crazy to jump down a waterfall as George Francis, our chronic candidate for the Presidency, is crazy to run for the White House.

Sam Patch had previously jumped over Niagara. Then, saying "some things can be done as well as others," he slashed around like Sergeant Bates through the western part of the State to back up his proverb. Before his last jump he bought a big black bear of a circus man, and led him over the turnpike to Rochester.

Sam was a queer philosopher. He had a theory that each new generation had more knowledge and could do greater deeds than its predecessor. He often said his father knew more than his grandfather, and that he knew more than his father.

"Why, thunderation! Sam, by your arguefying, your grandfather must have been a darned fool," interposed a bystander; but he only turned around and commenced talking about something else.

Sam was a great talker. His tongue was always "on the run," and his body "on the jump;" and all for notoriety.

One day, when he was a little boy, his mother, who lived in a clearing near Brockport, was speaking of Sam's precocity.

"Why," said she, "our Sam can read the Bible like a spelling book, repeat the catechism from end to end, and slice apples as well as his mother."

"Yes," said Sam; "an' yesterday I licked Bill Simpson, throwed the kittens in the well, and jumped off the saw-mill into the flume."

Sam himself said he once came home tight, washed the face of the clock, and then wound up the baby and *set it forward fifteen minutes.*"

But about the great jump.

The morning of the day came. Sam had arrived in town with the black bear, and the crowd rushed into Rochester from miles around. Twelve o'clock was the hour to jump—to jump a hundred feet down—down the terrible fall into the boiling caldron below. A staging had been built out over the water, and Sam appeared on the staging dressed in a sailor's fancy jacket. His friends now took up a collection on shore, while Sam swung his hat and said after jumping himself he would return and throw the bear over. Then, amid a death-like stillness, he ran a few steps and gave one leap into the air and fell, cutting the mist like a lead sinker, two hundred feet into the seething whirlpool. As he struck the water there was a dreadful silence, while the populace awaited with choking breath his reappearance. One minute—two minutes—three minutes—and no signs of the daring jumper. Then the people sent up a loud wail—a loud murmur of sorrow.

This was the end of Sam Patch.

They say he had been drinking during the morning, and failed to keep his feet together, and his body perpendicular, as on previous occasions. So when he struck the water the breath left his body and he was knocked senseless. A month or so afterward they found his body down below Rochester, drifted upon the rocks. He never returned to throw in the bear, or claim the money collected.

I believe in the doctrine of transmigration of souls, but on looking at the almanac nobody was born during the whole of that fatal day but George Francis Train.

INTERESTING CALCULATIONS.

The Center of Gravity of the Population.

General Garfield writes as follows to the New York *Nation*:

I notice an article in the *Nation* of November 21, entitled, "A Sectional Review of the Late Canvass," in which this sentence occurs: "The centre of gravity of the population has not, we believe, crossed the great Appalachian range."

I think you are in error. I had occasion to consider that question a year since, and at my request Professor Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, made a series of calculations to ascertain the center of gravity of the population, as shown by each of the last four censuses. He supposes a plain of the exact shape and size of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, loaded with the actual population, and ascertains the point on which it would balance.

By this process he found that in 1840 the center of gravity of the population was at a point in Virginia near the eastern foot of the Appalachian chain, and near the parallel of 39° north latitude.

In 1850 this center had moved westward fifty-seven miles across the mountains, to a point nearly south of Parkersburg, Va.

In 1860 it had moved westward eighty-two miles, to a point nearly south of Chillicothe, Ohio.

In 1870 it had reached a point near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, about forty-five miles northeast of Cincinnati.

In no case had it widely departed from the 39th parallel.

If the same rate be maintained during the next three decades, which I doubt, it will fall in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Ind., in 1900.

Professor Hilgard also found that a line drawn from Lake Erie, at the northeastern corner of Ohio, to Pensacola, in Florida, would divide the population of the United States, as it stood in 1870, into equal parts. This line is nearly parallel to the line of the Atlantic coast.

From these calculations it will appear that both the "center of gravity" and the lines that divide the population in half are more than one hundred and fifty miles west of the Appalachian chain. Very truly, yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1872.

THE amount of the national debts, not including the debt of Great Britain, of twenty-seven governments, as compiled from official sources, is $16,779,000,000, showing an increase of indebtedness in ten years of $9,413,500,000. The vast but undeveloped empire of Brazil is mortgaged to the amount of $275,000,000 as the price of the conquest of Paraguay; and the petty government of Egypt has signalized its emancipation from Turkish thrall by piling up a debt of $205,000,000 in ten years. The increase of Russia's indebteoness in the last ten years amounts to $700,000,0000. This money has been chiefly expended in building railroads and in extending Russian "civilization" in the East. Japan signalizes her claims to modern progress by a modest debt of $5,000,000.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Latest Phase of Crime in the District of Columbia—The Murderer Arrested.

The latest murder in Washington, that of the Polish peddler Rogerski on Monday night, is one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded on record. The murderer, who was arrested next evening, is a notorious colored rough, Tom Wright, who resides in an old house south of Pennsylvania avenue, and about 100 feet from any other building. It seems that Rogerski, who was in the habit of visiting that neighborhood to sell cheap laces and fancy goods, carried with him about $100 in money, and was expected on Monday night. Wright, on Friday last, asked his mistress who lived with him when she expected the peddler again. On being informed, he said that he was going to rob him and get some Christmas money. The woman Margaret says that the peddler came early in the evening, and that she left him with Wright while she went down the street to make a call upon a washerwoman. When she came home she found Tom engaged in washing up the floor. On asking him what he had done, he said that he had "killed that d—d Dutch peddler and put him in a closet under the stairs." After dark, she says further, he took the straps from Rogerski's pack, fastened them about the neck and legs of the body and carried it out upon the common, where it was soon after discovered. The police, who had been working up the case since Monday night, visited the Wright's house last evening, and arrested him, his mistress, a boy who lived with them, and a boarder. Tom denied all knowledge of the deed, and would confess nothing, merely saying that he was bad enough, but not bad enough to kill or rob. Margaret was more talkative, and said she was not present at the time of the murder, but confessed that Tom committed the act while she was absent, and that she came home and found what had been done, and that the goods belonging to the peddler were concealed in a shed in the rear of the premises. After a thorough search the peddler's pack, containing all his goods, was found buried about three feet deep in the shed. The hatchet with which the murder was committed was found under the bed. Marks of blood were found on the door and wall and in the closet where the body had first been placed. The floor had been carefully washed, but on removing some of the bricks of the hearth they were found to be stained with blood.

On Tuesday following the discovery of the body the officers went through the house and into the closet described, but as it was a very dark corner the marks of bloood were not discovered at the time, and Wright offered to assist the detective in upturning everything in the house, and afterwards asked if he was satisfied. During the search about the common for blood marks Tom was among the rest, with a bold front. Several circumstances in connection with this murder suggests important questions of social science. No less than 14 murders have been committed within the District of Columbia during the current year. Three executions have taken place within the past six weeks, and another is appointed for an early day next month. Wright, the latest murderer, has been greatly interested in all the late murder trials, and was a witness of two of the three recent executions.

A FOOLISH LITTLE MAIDEN AND HER BONNET.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon, and a feather, and a bit of lace upon it,
And that the other maidens of the town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday just to show it.
But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough the folks were singing.
So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door,
And she shook her ruffles out behind and smoothed them down before.
"Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" sang the choir above her head—
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.
This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross,
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss!
For she thought the very hymn they sung was all about her bonnet,
With the ribbons and the feathers, with the bit of lace upon it.
And she did not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,
Till she'd reached the little bureau, and in a bandbox on it,
Had hidden safe from critic's eye her foolish little bonnet.
Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind;
And that the little head that's filled with silly little airs
Will never get a blessing from sermons or from prayers.

IMMENSE TIMBER REGION.

The Timber Region Around and About Puget Sound.

Hon. Wm. A. Howard, of Grand Rapids, last week delivered a lecture in that city on his recent western trip. The following extract from the lecture gives some idea of the timber region around and about Puget Sound:

There is more lumber around Puget Sound than I ever saw before. There is one channel, called Hood's canal, that seems to run from Port Townsend, sixty or seventy miles toward the Columbia river, and perhaps not averaging over half a mile wide, and if one half of what people said about the timber growing there was true, and it were here in the market, it would build the Northern Pacific Railroad. The timber is fir and pine. There are three kinds, the white, the yellow, and the red, the red predominating. It has a coarse grain, more like the hemlock, but it is free from knots, and the wood between the layers, is of a red color, and soft.

This kind of tree grows to an enormous size. Indeed, all that the timber thieves there think of, and exert their ingenuity for, is to find trees small enough to handle to advantage, not liking to grapple with the big ones. We went through a portion of this forest when we went to Olympia by stage, and it was very rare to find a tree as small as three feet through at the butt. They were from five, to six, seven, eight, and sometimes nine or ten feet, through at the butt, and marvelously tall, some 250 feet high.

What would you say if I stated that I saw a tree that would make an amount of lumber more than the average of five acres in Michigan? Everyone that knows pine lumber lands in Michigan knows that 10,000 feet is more than average, taking the whole of the pine lands of the State; perhaps 8,000 would be the fair average. At 10,000, five acres would have 50,000 feet.

Now, suppose we take a tree ten feet through; that ought to square six feet. A piece of square timber one foot in length would contain 36 cubic feet, or of board measure 432 feet. Suppose you went on in that way until you had worked up 200 feet, you would have 200 times 432 feet, that is, 86,400 feet, and then you have 70 or 80 feet beyond that left. I saw there trees ten feet through at the butt, sound as they could be, straight as an arrow, more than 250 feet high. It does not make very good finishing timber, as it is coarse. But all over there are enormous white cedars which even grow on the islands, and which make very fine finishing lumber. I was told at Olympia that this white cedar brought $40 per 1,000 at Portland.

Fortunes of Our Presidents.

Washington left an estate worth nearly $800,000. The elder Adams left a moderate fortune at his death. Jefferson died comparatively poor. If Congress had not purchased his library at a price far above its value ($20,000) he would with difficulty have kept out of bankruptcy at the close of his life. Madison saved his money and was comparatively rich. The fortune of his widow was increased by the purchase of his manuscript papers, by Congress, for $30,000. [illegible] died so poor, that he was buried at the expense of his relatives, in a cemetery between Second and Third streets, near the Bowery, in New York city. John Quincy Adams left about $50,000, the result of industry, prudence and a small inheritance. He was methodical and economical. Andrew Jackson left a valuable estate known as The Hermitage, about twelve miles from Nashville, Tennessee. Martin Van Buren died rich. His estate was estimated at nearly $300,000. James K. Polk left about $150,000. John Tyler was a bankrupt when he became President. He husbanded his means while in office, and married a rich wife, and died wealthy in worldly fortune. Zachary Taylor left about $160,000. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man. Franklin Pierce saved $50,000 during his term of service as President. James Buchanan died a bachelor and left an estate valued at $200,000 at the least. Abraham Lincoln left about $75,000. Johnson is said to be worth about $50,000. President Grant was poor before the war. By a careful husbandry of his salary and through the generous gifts of friends before he became President, his fortune is a handsome competence.

The Present Condition of Spain.

[Translated from Le Rappel of Paris.]

You take the train one afternoon for Madrid. The next day at noon you cross the Spanish frontier. At 12:35 you hear the news that a new Government has just been proclaimed. At 1 o'clock you learn that another new Government has upset the one of 12:35. At 1:20 news reaches you that a new Government has upset the 1 o'clock one. At 2:45 you hear people say that a revolution is about to break out. But you enter a tunnel; the engine gives a groan. A voice shouts out, "Alight gentlemen."

You jump out on to the road more dead than alive.

A mysterious person, shrouded in a cloak, his face hidden under the broad brim of his hat, is drawing a line on you with his musket.

"Your money or your life!"

Naturally you hand over your money, and inquire into the meaning of all this. A stalwart fellow quickly relieves you of your watch and pocket-book, and condescends to inform you that you have been plundered by the party of "Order."

You continue your voyage on foot. In the first village you stop at you hear the shots of a firing party, it is the Moderados shooting Republicans. In Madrid you find a Government which can hardly defend itself from the attacks of opposite political parties, and which is dying of inanition in a deserted palace.

STATE NEWS.

LAST Saturday night and Sunday morning the thermometer fell to 18 degrees below zero, and is still in a very low condition, with only slight hopes for its early recovery. This was the coldest weather experienced in this latitude for twenty years, or since Kossuth's famous visit in 1852, when the mercury indicated 22 degrees below zero.—*Ebensburg Freeman*, Dec. 27.

IT has been stated in certain papers that the Governor had appointed Hon. L. W. Hall to collect the balance of the State war claims against the national government. This is incorrect. The Governor has appointed Mr. Hall, under an act of the Legislature of 1871, requiring him to demand payment of certain claims for damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war. The Governor was required to appoint counsel to aid in execution of the law.

MR. JOSEPH LEE[illegible], of Philadelphia, has proposed a plan for "improving Independence Square, and the three main front buildings thereon, as a monument of memorials to honor the Fathers of our Nation," which has met the approval of eminent men in all sections of the Union. The design includes Independence Hall as it now stands, and associated with it in portions of the same building, Revolution Hall, Constitution Hall, Government Hall and United States Hall, all these rooms to be fitted up in such a manner, and filled with such articles and emblems as will bring to the minds of visitors the principal events of the era designed to be perpetuated by the dedication of the room.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

HON. CHARLES NAYLOR, who died in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, was at one time a resident of Pittsburgh, and practiced law here. He was born in Philadelphia in 1806; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1828, where he soon obtained a fair practice. From 1837 to 1841, he represented the Third District of this State in Congress. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he volunteered, and landing with General Scott's column at Vera Cruz, took part in most of the engagements from there to the City of Mexico. Upon the fall of the capital, in 1847, Mr. Naylor was appointed Governor of the National Palace, and custodian of the national archives and property of that republic. On his return from Mexico he practiced law in Pittsburgh, Washington and Philadelphia.

OUR Constitutional Convention will do well to give careful attention to the growing coal monopolies of our State. The Reading Railroad is rapidly monopolizing the coal trade along its whole line, and other roads are striving hard to accomplish the same thing by buying up coal lands. No railroad company should be allowed thus to monopolize any business; if their charters allow it, the charters should be repealed, and future Legislatures prohibited from granting such charters. Railroad men are plenty in the Convention, and Mr. Gowen, the President of the Reading road, is one of them, and he would no doubt bitterly oppose such measures, but we hope there are men enough in the Convention untrammeled by railroad alliances to see that the rights of the people are properly cared for.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* tells this story, which is not a bad one certainly:—Last week we had the latest census of the Troutman family (giants) in Londondery township. A few days since a comparatively young man, smooth faced and small, from the same township, called upon a first class Bedford lawyer and asked the following simple question: Is there a law in this State allowing a pension to parties having twins. Not that I know of said the lawyer. Why?—Why, said the client, I have had twins seven times in *seven years* and I know they give a pension in Russia for fulfilling the law (bible) and I thought the old Keystone never went back on the commandments. The lawyer told him the Keystone never went back on what was right and thought probably he might find something in the statutes that would be in his favor, and that he should call at another time. The *prolific Mater*, a buxom brunette, is about 39 years of age, and has in addition to the fourteen twins, given 10 *single births* in seventeen years. That she deserves a handsome pension there is no question, and if our County Commissioners are not inclined to "pony up" we call upon the Constitutional Convention and our Congressmen to look after her interests. We truly and honestly believe she ought to have a premium or—*a divorce*.

Renew Your Subscription.

Those of our subscribers whose subscriptions run out this month, should send in their names for renewal at once, so as to not allow their paper to run out. Examine the tab on your paper for the time of expiration on the margin of your paper. If you are in a club, see the getter-up of the club and have him renew at once.

FACETIÆ.

THAT was a very tender-hearted man who, on being told that his wife, who had left the house only an hour before, was drowned, and that her body was found a mile or so below, said: "She must have floated down quite lively."

A PROMINENT citizen went home a few nights since at a late hour, and gently tapped at the door. "Who is it?" To which very proper inquiry, the heartless man replied by asking, "Whom do you expect at this hour of the night?"

A PHYSICIAN on presenting his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient, asked, "Do you wish to have my bill sworn to?" "No," replied the executor; "the death of decedent is sufficient evidence that you attended him professionally."

A SHOEMAKER with one eye, who works in this neighborhood, complained that one of his lamps did not burn. One of his shopmates, who is a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, with astonishment exclaimed, "Faith, and what do you want with two lamps? Ye havn't but one eye."

WE heard a landlady complaining that the milkman does not mix the chalk well in the milk he leaves. It settles to the bottom of the measure and leaves the water on top. He is supposed to be a brother to the "lactealist" whose milk is so weak it takes two cups of it to color one cup of coffee.

A GENTLEMAN who had left his wife alone in the theatre, while he went out to get a whiff of fresh air, "apologised" on his return. "Dear me," said she, "I thought you went to give me a chance to flirt with that man with the lovely black mustache." She had no cause to complain of any want of attention from her husband since.

HANDS have they, yet steal not—clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not—tables. Teeth have they, yet chew not—combs. Lips have they, yet kiss not—pitchers. Eyes have they, yet see not—needles. Hearts have they, yet pity not—cabbages. Ears have they, yet hear not—old book leaves. Arms have they, yet toil not—chairs.

THIS is a little repartee which cost a Frenchman at Mulhouse eighteen hours in a Prussian guard-house a few days since. He was brought up before the civil tribunal as a witness in some case, and was asked, as the primary question, what language he spoke. "I speak English to my wife, French to my clients and German to my dogs," was the fiery answer. Whereupon the Judge roared, "Away with him."

Kamehameha V., King of the Sandwich Islands.

A dispatch from Honolulu, by way of San Francisco, brings the intelligence that the King Kamehameha V., died on the 11th inst. in that city. This sovereign was the brother of Kamehameha IV., (Alexander Liho-Liho,) and was born in 1828, and succeeded his brother November 30, 1863. He gave evidence in his acts of a desire to reform the Constitution of the country and to introduce such improvements as his kingdom was susceptible of. In order to encourage commerce and industry, he granted every possible privilege to foreigners, and even went to the extent of forming a Cabinet composed of men of various other nationalities, but who had resided in the country a number of years. At the head of this Cabinet, as Minister of Finances, he placed a Frenchman, M. Crosnier de Varigny, who had been authorized by Napoleon III. to accept the position; the Minister of Foreign Affairs was a Scotchman, Mr. R. C. Wylie; the Minister of the Interior, an Englishman, Mr. Hopkins; and the Ministers of Justice and Chancellor were both Americans, Mr. Harris, of Philadelphia, and Mr. E. Allen, formerly a member of the United States Congress. The Cabinet proved entirely harmonious in its operations, and was received very favorably by the Parliament. The death of Kamehameha causes an interregnum which may result in material changes in the government of the Sandwich Islands.

Essay on the Wheelbarrow.

[Danbury News.]

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles towards the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he never would think of falling over anything else; he never knows when he has got through falling over it either, for it will tangle his legs and arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and it is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.

IN the course of pulling down an old mint building in Cowgate, Edinburgh, recently, to widen the street, there was discovered in the crevice of a wall a specimen of the medal struck by Gregory XIII., to commemorate the [illegible] cre of St. Bartholomew. It is rather larger than an English half-crown, and bears on the obverse side the effigy of the Pope, with the legend, "Gregorius XIII., Pont. Max. An. I." (Gregory XIII., Supreme Pontiff, in the first year), and on the reverse with the [illegible] "Vgonottorum Strages ([illegible] nots), 1572," a representation of the [illegible] in which is seen the figure of a [illegible] meted angel with a cross [illegible] sword in another, engaged [illegible] struction.

A YOUNG lady writes to [illegible] receipt for having fun. [illegible] dozen boys and girls [illegible] pa and ma are away; [illegible] piece in a dish with [illegible] and offer it to the [illegible] mouth. The more [illegible] the more fun will [illegible] deserve a diploma.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE RIVERS.

The Ice Going Out of the Ohio.

THE GENERAL BUELL AND NAT WILLIAMS DESTROYED.

A Number of Other Boats Cut Down.

THE ICE STILL FIRM AT ST. LOUIS.

A Gorge Formed at Louisville.

THE CINCINNATIANS PREPARING FOR A FLOOD.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., January 3, 1873.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., January 3, 1873.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.			
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.		FALL.	
St. Paul	4	3	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	Gorged.	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo	9	9	0	0	0	9
St. Louis	9	0	1	0	0	0
Pittburgh	11	1	4	2	0	0
Cincinnati*	20	1	0	0	2	0
Louisville	9	5	4	3	0	0
Memphis	7	5	0	0	0	10
Vicksburg	8	5	2	10	0	0
Shreveport	2	7	1	11	0	0
Nashville	8	0	1	7	0	0
N. Orleans	14	8	0	0	0	2

*Rising.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Ice running very heavily since 10:30 A. M. River full of crushed ice and a large number of immense floes passing down. The water is shallow in Weitzel's dam at the head of the canal, and the ice floes are thoroughly broken up in passing over it. The fields which pass down the chute between the wings of the dam are broken to pieces against the piers of the bridge or crushed up in the falls. The ice is generally porous and heavy, and floats deep. A coal barge containing about 8,000 bushels, belonging to Hyatt & Stone, was cut down at the wharf this afternoon. The loss is about three thousand dollars. The barge was towed up to the head of the canal this morning to supply customers. The hull of the old Dick Fulton and a flat broke loose from the tow head this afternoon, and drifted down near the first, when the tug Magnolia rescued them from the ice. The water rose 4¼ feet to-day; 7½ feet in chute, 9½ feet in canal; still rising steadily. There is no reliable news from the coal fleet at Pumpkin Patch; and the general impression is that the fleet did not suffer much, if any, damage. The ice scrapes the boats lying at the upper portion of the river, but passes clear of the boats at the lower. Captain King, of the Pove No. 2, arrived this afternoon from Madison. He says the gorge there broke at 4 o'clock A. M., taking the General Buell down a mile and sinking her; she is a total loss. The ice broke the Nat Williams to pieces and sunk her. A ferry boat was pushed with a large number of empty coal barges and some loaded ones on the bank, making them a total loss. The river raised eight feet from eight o'clock last night up to six o'clock this morning. The losses are about as follows: General Buell, $40,000; Nat. Williams, $2,000; ferry boat, $2,000, and coal and barges, $30,000; total, $74,000. The weather here is turning colder. It cleared up during the day. It was supposed at Madison that the gorge would be here about nine o'clock to-night. It is looked for with considerable anxiety.

CINCINNATI, O., January 3.—The news from above indicates a very high river coming down. The Licking River was running out heavy ice and a large number of loose saw logs this morning, but the ice is soft and broken. There is no addition to the damages already reported. Two or three little steamers have been thrown upon the ground, without injury, but will be afloat by the rise of the river. The rumor that coal boats broke loose last night at Coal Haven, a short distance above here, is not confirmed. No boats have been floating past here. The rumor last night that the Leonora went down with the ice is false. She is safe in the lower part of the city. The river is pretty near clear above the mouth of the Licking.

Specials to the *Gazette* say the Kanawha is sixteen feet at Charleston, rose in twenty-four hours seven feet at Ironton, and correspondingly at Marietta, Wheeling, and other points.

Private dispatches report the Monongahela rising with almost unparalelled rapidity. In anticipation of a flood the people in the lower part of the city are removing their merchandise from the cellars and placing it high and dry.

The *Gazette's* special from Zanesville says that the ice was moving in the Muskingum this morning. It threw Granger's mill off its foundation and sunk the small steamer William Fox.

A special to the same paper from Middleport, reports the sinking of the steamer Emma Graham. She was valued at $6,000. The loss is total, together with $3,000 on the cargo of flour. There was no insurance on the steamer. Up river running boats here are loading, and some of them expect to start out to-morrow. The weather is clear and windy. The mud on the streets is freezing since dark.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—After rising about three feet, the river began to fall slowly this morning. The ice above the bridge is still strong, and pedestrians continue to cross, but the gorge at Carondalet is weaker. A large field broke off last night and sunk four barges laden with iron ore. One of the barges belonged to the Ohio River Salt Company. It was colder last night, and a sharp freeze took place, which has continued ever since. The opening of navigation below here is considered so near at hand that the crews of several steamers have gone to Cairo and other points to bring up the boats. Several representatives of the ferry and packet companies held a meeting to-day to consider the question of the moving of the ice between here and Corondalet. The owners of the Great Republic made a proposition to break a passage through the gorge for $3,000. The parties interest will go to Corondalet to-morrow to view the situation there and thendecide what will be done. In the meantime the towboat Fisher is building below and is making fair progress.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 3.—The river at this place started about eleven o'clock last evening, but stopped at four this morning. The ice from the upper end of the wharf down has run out. The ice from the wharf up to Steubenville started at 7 A. M. The starting probably preserved the boats here from greater damage. The ferry boat at Mattensville was carried down to the upper part of the city and pushed ashore. She lays in a very precarious situation. The steamer Carrie Brooks was cut down by the ice and sunk to her guards. Fortunataly she laid very straight, and the river falling some three feet, they succeeded in covering the break, and by the use of syphons succeeded in raising her. The gorges at Brown's Island, Smith's Ferry and Rochester gave way this afternoon, and are expected here by midnight. Fears are entertained that the boats here may yet suffer serious damage. Weather clear and mild. River 13 feet three inches, and rising fast.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Up to midnight the ice was running very heavily. The river is full of it for miles. At about 10 o'clock a large floe caught on Weitzel's dam, near the Kentucky shore, and the ice rapidly accumulated, backing up to First street, a distance of half a mile. By twelve o'clock it had extended one or two hundred yards into the river, filling up the harbor and throwing the floating ice over to the Indiana shore. The weather is clear, cold and freezing. No further accidents reported. The latest news from Pumpkin Patch is that all is safe in that quarter, and lights seen at that place from the levee confirm the report.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—A rise in the River Des Peres has undermined one of the abutments of the Iron Mountain Railroad Bridge crossing that stream six miles below this city, and at five o'clock this evening the bridge fell. The structure was short, and its fall will not delay travel on the road. The loss is about $2,500.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 3.—Clear, blustering and cold; mercury 36 to 42. River declining a little; ice running; all clear as far as we hear from. The border of the ice along the shore remains yet.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—City of Quincy, Belmont, John Kyle, Glencoe, H. S. Turner and Belfast, New Orleans. Departed—Glencoe, H. S. Turner and John Kyle.

VICKSBURG, January 3.—Down—R. W. Strader and R. O. Lee. Up—Northwestern and Jno. B. Maude. Clear and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—River rising slowly, 5½ large on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and milder. No steamboats moving.

CAIRO, January 3.—Arrived—Arlington, from Memphis, 4 P. M. River fallen 11 inches. Clear; thermometer 38.

Convention of Arkansas Reformers.

LITTLE ROCK, January 3.—The Convention of the Reform party of the State convenes to-morrow. It is understood Senator Rice is urging the setting up of a separate State government to compel Congress to take some action in regard to the late election in this State. Leading Democrats oppose the movement. It is thought that it will not be carried into effect.

Two more bills will be filed before Judge Caldwell to-morrow by candidates on the Reform ticket at the late election, who claim to be elected. The first case comes up for argument to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Investigation Into the Fifth Avenue Fire.

SUMMING UP IN STOKES' CASE.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1873.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

In the Stokes trial to-day, Mrs. Morse denied that Fisk showed any pistol when visiting her house, or that she had any washerwoman whatever. She also contradicted certain of the statements of the girl Jennie Taylor.

After considerable more rebutting testimony was taken, both sides rested, and the Court took a recess.

After the recess, Lyman Tremaine commenced summing up for the defense. He said that the only definition having application to the case was, that it was murder in the first degree, or from a premeditated design, as charged in the indictment. Counsel maintained that in view of the law there is no fair and honorable man, leaving the defence of justifiable homicide aside, that could ever find as a fact that the prisoner had any premeditated design to kill James Fisk when he fired the pistol. There will be no controversy that on the evidence the prisoner cannot be convicted of manslaughter in the first or second degree. If the killing in this case was done in the heat of passion, and there was no justifiable homicide, it would be manslaughter in the third degree. The point of the defence would be that under no reasonable interpretation of the law could a verdict of willful premeditated murder be rendered on the evidence in this case.

Mr. Tremaine continued his argument to adjournment.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE FIRE.

Augustin Daly, manager of the late Fifth Avenue Theatre, has negotiated with A. T. Stewart, who places the rent at a nominal sum, for the Globe Theatre, which will be shortly opened. In the meantime the stock company are to give performances in the country. The treasurer of the theatre thinks that the fire was the result of incendiarism. Daly's losses will reach $100,000. He loses over $15,000 in dresses alone.

At the investigation of the Fire Marshal, yesterday, the testimony of the treasurer and watchman of the theatre was taken. Nothing was elicited, however, which has not been already steady. The Fire Marshal addresses a communication to the morning papers proposing, in view of the differences of opinion on the subject, that a public consultation be had to practically test the theories concerning the origination of fires by superheated steam pipes.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE INVESTIGATION.

The Directors of the East River Bridge Company met to-day to take action on the reports of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against the managers of the work. Demas Barnes, who made a minority report, charging fraud, asked to be allowed to withdraw his allegations and revise his report, which was granted. As the meeting was secret, it is unknown what action was finally taken. The majority report exonerates the managers from the charge of fraud.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all ports for the week, 104,211 bales; same time last year, 109,028; total for the year, 1,730,440; last year, 1,497,545. Exports for the week, 72,782; same time last year, 56,452; total for the year, 905,629; same time last year, 750,024. Stock at all United States ports, 514,942; last year, 512,979; at interior towns, 77,441; last year, 91,541; at Liverpool, December 31, 421,000; last year, 569,000. Amount afloat for Great Britain, 204,000; last year, 182,000.

MORE DESTITUTE ITALIANS.

The steamship Erin yesterday brought an additional number of destitute Italian immigrants. They complain that they are unable to subsist in their own country, and had received favorable inducements for immigration. A special meeting of the Commissioners of Immigrants is to be held to consider what is to be done as to the influx. There were seven deaths on the Erin.

A DANGEROUS TOWER.

It is stated that an immense tower, eighty feet high, which still remains standing on the ruins of the Centre street fire, is in imminent danger of its falling over, either on foot passengers passing along the street, or an adjoining tenement house, containing twenty-five families.

SALES OF SCRANTON COAL.

At the sales of Scranton coal to-day, lump sold at $3.60, steamboat $3.75, grate $3.90 to $3.95, egg $4.07½ to $4.16, stove $4.70 to $4.90, chestnut $3.55 to $3.60. Some of the prices are a slight decline from November prices, no sales having been made in December.

REFUSAL TO TRANSFER CITY FUNDS.

City Chamberlain Palmer has written a reply to Comptroller Green's letter relative to the transfer of the city moneys from the Union Trust Company and Park Bank to the Broadway Bank, in which he refuses to comply with the Comptroller's requisition.

A LANDLORD CENSURED.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Ella C. Campbell, killed by the explosion of a kitchen range, to-day rendered a verdict censuring Mr. Darrel, the landlord, for permitting a defective range to remain in the building.

FUNERAL OF CENTRE STREET VICTIMS.

Charlotte and Margaret Bell, two of the victims of the Centre street disaster, were buried to-day. Their funeral was largely attended.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting yesterday, passed resolutions urging the Legislature to enlarge the Erie and Oswego canals; also asking Congressional action upon the same subject.

ERIE VS. VANDERBILT.

The Erie directory is pressing the old suit instituted by Fisk against Commodore Vanderbilt for the recovery of four millions and a dalf dollars.

TAMMANY.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee last night, John W. Chambers was elected Chairman for 1873. Minor officers were also chosen.

NAVIGATION CLOSED ON THE HUDSON.

The ice has closed all navigation on the Hudson river. Ferriage is still greatly delayed here by ice in the East and North rivers.

BARNUM ROBBED.

The showman Barnum has had stolen his one thousand dollar diamond pin while riding in the cars on his recent trip from the South.

SUICIDE.

Andrew C. Adams, a lawyer of this city, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICANS TO PEOPLE THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Times* has an article upon the death of King Kamehameha, that says it must confess that Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become the most valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by filibustering as practiced in new countries by great powers, and doubts the right or proprjety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 3.—Randolph Stewart, ninth Earl of Galloway, died yesterday, aged seventy-two.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Dispatches from Queenstown, Birmingham and Southampton report that a tempest of unprecedented violence raged all night. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants. This morning the wind was blowing a gale and sleet and snow falling.

GERMANY.

HONORS TO BISMARCK.

BERLIN, January 3.—The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Bismarck.

UTAH.

Governor Woods' Reported Affiliation With the Mormons—Contempt Case.

SALT LAKE, January 2.—A Chicago telegram, giving a Washington rumor in regard to Governor Woods' reported affiliation with the Mormons, creates much surprise and talk among the Gentiles, who stigmatize it as most unqualifiedly false. The *Tribune* says the report is a misrepresentation, calculated to do him serious mischief, and that his course has not justified any such charges. The *Herald* considers it a rich joke.

CONTEMPT CASE.

A fugitive from Wyoming, who was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge McKean, and held for a requisition, has been discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Probate Court. The Governor has ordered proceedings for contempt, and will probably apply for a writ of prohibition.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—A jeweler of New Orleans was chloroformed and robbed recently of $22,000 in jewelry and money.

—The Louisiana Conservative Legislature is expected to meet on Monday. Gen. Emory's troops still hold Mechanics Institute.

—The committee on indirect trade inauguration, appointed by the Georgia Commercial Convention, met on Friday, and issued an address.

—The body of the second mate, Henry B. Ballard, and four others, from the wrecked ship Peruvian, were washed ashore at Cape Cod on Thursday. Some of them were badly disfigured.

—Frederick K. Rupp, the editor of the Belleveuron (Ills.) *Zeitung*, committed suicide last Thursday night by hanging himself in the doorway of his office. He had been considered insane for some time past.

THE CAPITAL.

Wm. M. Evarts to Succeed Secretary Fish.

THE WAR AGAINST KHIVA.

No Partnership Allowed in Postoffice Boxes—Quarterly Internal Revenue Receipts—Military News.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1873.

SECRETARY FISH'S SUCCESSOR.

The intention of Secretary Fish to leave the Cabinet on the fourth of March is unalterable, and not long ago, the President, seeing this, had a conversation with Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, when that gentleman was here, on the subject of the Secretaryship. After expressing his appreciation of Mr. Evarts' services in the Geneva Conference the President remarked that he knew of no one better fitted to succeed Fish. Mr. Evarts did not decline. Since then the President has confidentially informed him that he would be appointed Secretary on March 4, and Mr. Evarts is now making preparations to fill his new dignity so as to leave no repining after Fish's hospitality.

MILITARY.

A general order just issued by General Sherman announces that Major William G. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major O. M. Poe, of the United States Engineers, have been appointed aides de camp on the personal staff of the General of the Army, vice Colonels J. T. Dent and Horace Porter, resigned. Colonel O. M. Poe will remain, as now, at Detroit, until relieved of his present duties. Col. William G. Whipple, in addition to his duties as aide de camp, will perform the duties of Adjutant General to the General of the Army.

In addition to the usual reports and returns to the Adjutant General's office at Washington, the Division and Department commanders will send copies of their monthly reports and returns to Col. William G. Whipple, for the information of the General, and all correspondence and reports designed for the use of the General will be addressed to Col. Whipple, and all orders made to the army by the General will be made by or through him.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For New England, winds veering to westerly and falling temperature and clearing but partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States, westerly to north-westerly winds, with falling temperature and clear weather excepting for the lake region, partly cloudy weather; for the Southern States East of the Mississippi, winds veering to westerly and northerly, with falling temperature and generally clear weather; from Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes and Lake Erie, westerly and north-westerly winds, with falling temperature and generally clear weather, excepting for the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather; from Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, diminishing pressure on Saturday, with winds gradually shifting to westerly and southerly.

THE WAR AGAINST KHIVA.

It is stated that advices have been received at the Russian Legation that an understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia with regard to the war against Khiva. Prince Gortschakoff has given assurances to the British Minister at St. Petersburg that Russia has no hostile design on Afghanistan, and that the Russian expedition, commanded by General Kaufman, was sent to punish the Kahn of Khiva, who still refuses to surrender the Russian prisoners. The British Government expressed itself satisfied with the explanation.

LAND OFFICE RECORDS DESTROYED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of a dispatch to-day, reporting that the land office and many records at Lincoln, Nebraska, were destroyed by fire there, also that all the records of the land office at Dardanelles, Arkansas, were consumed in the fire which destroyed about half that town about a week ago.

NO PARTNERSHIP IN POSTOFFICE BOXES.

The Postmaster General has decided that families, firms or companies cannot combine to rent postoffice boxes conjointly, but that one box rent must be collected for each firm, family or company enjoying such facilities.

CROP REPORT.

The last statement of the general and full cotton crop returns of the Department of Agriculture was made on the 23d of November. The December returns do not include cotton, and only a few voluntary statements were received, which do not essentially change the November views.

QUARTERLY INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate of internal revenue receipts for the last quarter of the calendar year of 1872 is $26,330,025, a decrease from the reports for the quarter ending December 31st, 1871, of $3,032,532.

EDUCATIONAL.

Westmoreland County Teachers' Institute.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONDAY, December 30, 1872.

Pursuant to notice the Westmoreland County Teachers' Institute convened at Greensburg, at 1 o'clock P. M. Quite a large number of teachers are present from different parts of the county, and from the cordial feeling manifested among the members and the lively and earnest spirit which characterized the entire proceedings, we bespeak an interesting and profitable convention. Some of the ablest teachers connected with the Institute will be present on this occasion, and participate in the proceedings.

The proceedings to-day mainly consist of the work of organization.

The Institute met in the Court House, and was called to order by H. M. Jones, County Superintendent, (*Pres. ex officio*), who opened with prayer.

The following appointments were then made to complete organization:

Secretary, Prof. J. M. Foster, of Greensburg; Assistant Secretary, W. F. Greenawalt, of North Huntingdon.

Enrolling Committtee, Miss Sallie Smith, North Huntingdon; Messrs. A. M. Sloan, of Salem, and J. H. Sheibler, of Hempfield.

The Institute at this stage of the meeting being fully organized, the minutes of former meetings were read and adopted as the sense of the Institute.

H. M. Jones (County Superintendent) introduced the exercises by admonishing the teachers to be punctual at all the sessions of the Institute, and giving practical advice on some leading points, pertaining to certain subjects that would be brought before the Institute, hoping that all who come here would take an interest in all topics advanced, and assist in promotion of education and the elevation of common school instruction, in order to make the Institute a success.

Drill on Elocution, by Miss Emma Garfield, of Buste, N. Y.

Miss Garfield, as a reader and elocutionist, is unsurpassed in the western part of the State. Her manner is both pleasing and instructive. The drill was not only amusing to the teachers, but highly beneficial to those who are desirous of imparting elocution and instruction to those under their care in the common schools.

On motion of John Brenneman, the time for meeting and adjourning the sessions of the Institute be from 9 to 12, morning session; afternoon, 1:30 to 4; evening, from 7 to 9.

Discussion.—Should schools be governed by fixed rules.

Mr. Brenneman thought it was not necessary to have any permanent rules, after the organization of the school.

J. S. Walthour was of the opinion that a school could be properly governed without fixed rules—also that most causes of failure were on account of having too many rules.

Mr. Truxel said a teacher should have fixed rules, for every emergency.

Mr. Morrow was of the opinion that a teacher should govern through kindness, have but one rule. "Do Right."

Mr. Feightner thought the mind should contain all rules.

J. R. McAfee thought the teacher should be the judge of all violations of rules—have firmness. He said some teachers could govern a school well, but fail to know how to teach; others could teach and not know how to govern.

Evening Session, December 30, 1872.—Institute called to order by the President. Singing by the Institute, song entitled, "The Silently Falling Snow."

Discussion—Should whispering be entirely abolished from our schools. J. S. Walthour took the affirmative—advocated that whispering was unecessary and should therefore not be tolerated, being calculated to retard the progress of those who meant to be studious. J. Brenneman was of the opinion that whispering was wrong; that pupils need no help; better do and think for themselves than to ask aid and advice from others.

Prof. M. B. Sloan, of Pittsburgh, was then introduced. He took for his theme, "Criticism." He dwelt at some length on errors, committed by teachers and others, on the subject of Grammar; was of the opinion that we should criticise each other, and improve each other; thought a person would gain by such a practice. He said some persons hesitated in participating in debates, &c., because they were afraid to be criticised. Deemed it advisable for this Institute to take up the manner, style and language, of what might be said during its sessions, by way of criticism.

Music by the Institute. Song entitled, "Safe Within the Vail."

Essay—Miss Sadie A. Steele—subject, "Primary Schools." The essay was full of instruction pertaining to thoughts of interest to those who are beginners in the great work of education.

Report—Sylvester Duff—subject, "Our Duties." The leading thought of the report was to rule with kindness, teach with a zeal, and have a thorough knowledge of all required to be taught before undertaking the work.

Song—"Your Mission," by the Institute.

Whole number of teachers enrolled first day, 90. Adjourned. CHARLEY.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Members Arriving in Force.

A LIVELY CAUCUS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Allegheny Delegation Complimented.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST GETTING WARMER.

A Clear Field for General Selfridge.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1873.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The members arrived in considerable number to-day, and it is probable they will all be here by Saturday morning. To-night a caucus of the Republican members was held at their headquarters, Mr. H. H. McCormick, of the Allegheny delegation, being chosen Chairman, and J. C. Newmeyer, of the same district, and Albright, of Philadelphia, selected as Secretaries. There were forty-eight in attendance, leaving only twelve absent of the whole number. The time of the caucus was occupied with a lively discussion as to the propriety of the caucus doing any business at all. The debate especially waxed warm on a motion made to name a State Committee, and after a long and sharp debate the motion was withdrawn. The caucus then—without anything definite having been decided upon—adjourned until Saturday at noon.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Now that there is a pretty full representation of the membership here, the feeling in relation to the Speakership of the House is being manifested very clearly, and the contest grows warmer. The aspirants for the position are all here, and, backed by their friends, are making the preliminary work interesting. Elliott is still in general estimation, the leading man, but if the opposition could be concentrated on either Mitchell, Mahon or Lane, the Philadelphian would go under. But such a combination seems to be a difficult matter to manage. If there is any combination effected, the indications are that it will be on Mitchell of Tioga. It is further claimed that if Cameron and Mackey would stand off Elliott could be defeated; they are understood to be very friendly to his election, and so Elliott has the peculiar sort of backing that makes his election almost a certainty, but his success will be very distateful to many country members. The opposition manifest great spirit; but there may be something of sham in their fight against him.

THE ALLEGHENY DELEGATION.

The Allegheny Delegates have not yet made their arrangements, or decided as to who they will vote for. They are holding off to see what can be done. It seems principally to be a question of committees.

WITHDRAWN.

And now there will be clear sailing for Selfridge as Clerk of the House. His opponent, Dr. Sherlock, of Beaver, withdrew this evening, leaving Selfridge the compliment of re-election without opposition,—at least from his side of the House. He will be elected and have for his assistant, Morrison, of Butler. Nor further definite arrangements made. [illegible]

CASUALTIES

Collision of Ferry Boats.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The dense fog which prevailed all day still continues, causing great delays to ferry boats, and rendering the passage over the East and North rivers difficult and dangerous. The ferry boats D. S. Gregory and Pavonia came into collision on the North River. The latter was so badly damaged that she was in danger of sinking, and it was with great difficulty that she was finally towed ashore. The passengers were greatly frightened, but none were injured. The boat now lies on the Jersey Flats. The amount of damage will probably be $10,000.

BARQUE ASHORE.

BOSTON, January 3.—At 7:30 A. M. to-day, during the prevalence of a thick fog, the barque Aurora, from Accra, Africa, bound for Boston, went ashore at Roger's Hollow, South Wellfleet. The masts were cut away to ease the vessel, but at 9 A. M. she bilged and filled with water. All hands were saved. Her cargo consisted of palm oil and gum copal.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 3.—William Eddy, of this city, an old and faithful employe of the Indiana railroad, was killed while coupling cars at Amo station this afternoon. His head was crushed, causing instant death.

RAILROADS.

Cairo & Fulton.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—The last rail on the Northern division of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, connecting Little Rock with St. Louis, was laid yesterday. The Southern division of this railroad extends from Little Rock to Northern Texas, where connection will be made with the International railway, which in turn connects at Hearne, Texas, with the system of roads extending to the Gulf of Mexico. When this division is completed, which will be during the present year, St. Louis will have another direct connection, *via* the Iron Mountain railroad, with Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, and also with the Southern Pacific railroad.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, January 2.—Railway matters are now receiving much attention. Four new narrow gauge roads have been projected. Superintendent Sharp, of the Utah Southern road, has gone East to hurry forward iron to push that road forward to Pioche.

CRIMINALITIES.

Robbery of Silks.

CHICAGO, January 3.—The wholesale millinery house of Wetherell & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Jackson street, is reported to have been robbed on Wednesday night of a large amount of silks, valued at between three and four thousand dollars.

AN OLD LADY BRUTALLY BEATEN.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, aged 72 years, was found dying in her house last night, in the eastern section of the city, brutally beaten.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER SON-IN-LAW.

NEWARK, N. J., January 3.—Mary Ann Mane, a widow, aged 45, was killed by John Murphy, her son-in-law, during a drunken row last night at a groggery kept by the latter in Jackson street. Murphy escaped, and is supposed to have fled to Chilicothe, Missouri, where he has relatives residing.

FIRES.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3.—A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning at No. 5 Milwaukee avenue, and damaged the building and a three story brick to the amount of two thousand dollars, and destroyed the clothing stock of Zelig Lebrecht, valued at three thousand dollars. The building was uninsured, but Lebrecht's loss is fully covered by insurance.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 3.—The large building Nos. 135 and 137 Main street, owned and occupied by Ransom, Sons, & Co., manufactures of patent medicines, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $70,000.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—In the Senate, this morning, a bill was introduced to repeal the famous Boesel railroad bill, which authorized cities, counties and townships to vote a tax to build railroads. The bill will not affect the action taken or rights acquired under said act.

In the House a bill was passed to make the promiscuous distribution of poisons about fields and premises unlawful.

MARINE NEWS.

CALCUTTA, January 3.—The United States flagship Lackawanna, which arrived here several days ago from Singapore, will sail to-day for the Island of Ceylon. The officers and crew are well.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—The steamship Assyria has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, January 3.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Almost Another Holocaust.

TWO CARS BURNED.

A Broken Rail the Cause.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

Partial List of the Victims.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Early this evening the express north on the Pittsburgh and Erie road ran off the track at Moravia, the two hind cars going down an embankment of thirty feet. Twenty passengers were injured, none seriously, except one old lady, who had a leg broken. The injured passengers were taken to New Castle and Youngstown. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ERIE, PA., January 3.—This afternoon the train bound north on the Beaver Valley branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail, near Moravia, about five miles south of New Castle, and the train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, was thrown off the track and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear. Nine of the passengers were burned.

The injured were as follows: Seriously—Mrs. Eliza Hunter, McKeesport, Pa., leg broken; Mr. Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head. Slightly injured—John Bailey, Youngstown, Ohio; Walls Clark, Youngstown, Ohio; William Lowry, Youngstown; Charles Carbaugh; Johnstown, Pa.; John Flynn, Powers Station; George Peak, Johnstown, Pa.; Charles Passavant, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Bott, Greensburg, Pa; J. H. Hammond, New Hamburg; Enoch Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neil, Sharon; P. Sheuy, New Castle, Pa.; C. Bateman, Pittsburgh; Philip Osborne, Girard; Minnie Winters, New Castle; C. C. Young, Albion, Pa.; Carolina Milligan, Sharpsville, Pa.; M. R. Hewitt, Sharpsville, Pa.; Geo. Woodruff, New Castle; C. R. Phipps, brakeman, New Castle.

BREVITIES.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a meeting Monday afternoon to organize for 1873.

....The Forbes District (Sixth ward) night school will open on next Monday evening. Twenty-seven nights of the session yet remain.

....During the past two weeks some three thousand persons, members of the Roman Catholic church, of the diocese, have entered into a temperance alliance, and the work yet goes on.

....Two burglars attempted to enter the residence of Mr. Martin Connolly, on Penn avenue, above Ninth street, on New Year's evening, but were frightened away on the appearance of Mrs. Connelly.

....Col. Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, officially announces the purchase of what is known as the "Cross-Cut Railroad," and has appointed J. J. Lawrence, Esq., as General Superintendent.

....The mild weather which has resulted in a general thaw, has extended from this city over the mountains to Altoona. The sun shone out in all its splendor in the "mountain city," making the streets and sidewalks as slushy as those of our city.

....The Prison Board will meet to-day for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. There is a contest for the position of Warden between the present incumbent, Mr. Scandrett, and his Deputy, Mr. Wm. Smith. The contest has thus far been carried on amicably.

....The Fire Commissioners met last night in their hall in the Municipal building, pursuant to an arrangement to meet with the Finance Committee of Council, to make out the estimates of the expenses of the Fire Department for 1873. There not being a quorum of the committee present, an adjournment was ordered.

....A slight fire was discovered in the roof of a building on First avenue, below Water street, but being about seven o'clock, word was dispatched to the Duquesne engine house and the hose cart was detailed to the scene. The fire was extinguished by laying a line of hose without giving an alarm. This shows good judgment on the part of the Duquesne boys.

....A wagon loaded with dead hogs broke down at the corner of Penn and Frankstown avenues, East Liberty, yesterday morning, by one of the rear axles giving way. The wagon tipped over and the load of diseased pork was thrown into the street. The carcasses laid several hours, creating a fearful stench in the neighborhood. They were finally removed on a sled.

....Bishop Simpson, in his lecture last night, took high ground in favor of extending the franchise to women, but declared his abomination of the so-called "strong-minded" or "free love" women. He said in Utah and Montana, where women have the franchise, the sun continues to rise and set as elsewhere; that no earthquakes or other supernatural phenomena have resulted, and that women continue, as before, to do the sewing and cooking.

....Yesterday Mr. Joseph Mork entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Altvater & Co., to recover the value of sixteen hearth stones taken from deponent's premises in the Second ward, Allegheny. The defendants are proprietors of the Steam Stone Saw-mill, and it is alleged that they took the goods from the premises of deponent without his leave damaging his place to the amount of over one hundred dollars. A copias was issued.

....The young man Marr, who felt so grateful to District Attorney Swoope, by whom he is wanted as a witness for remanding him to jail, don't feel so thankful now, as his quarters do not appear to suit him, being a little too monotonous. He thinks he could do as well outside now, at least he stated so to Mr. Swoope in a letter yesterday. The District Attorney thinks that considering Marr's circumstances if he did not obtain work it would be hard to find him when he was wanted.

....Mr. H. C. Pavitt, of Harmarville, in this county, who, in July last, was attacked with brain fever and removed for treatment to Dixmont Hospital, called on us yesterday, entirely cured of his painful malady and expressing grateful acknowledgment for the kind, careful and entirely successful treatment of his case by Dr. Reed and his assistant, Dr. Simpson, and leaves the hospital with great admiration of its management in every department. He was especially impressed with the sterling management of Mr. Samuel Caldwell, its efficient superintendent, and his several departments.

....A meeting of Producers of the three lower districts was held at Parker's Landing, on Tuesday last, to consider the subject of the stoppage of drilling and obtain information in reference to the contract recently entered into with the Refiners. Mr. Parker, one of the members of the Executive Committee, was called on to explain matters. Quite a long discussion took place in regard to the fulfilment of contracts betweed the Refiners and Producers, but dispatches from the former during the meeting proved satisfactory. Finally a committtee of nine was appointed, consisting of three from each district, to thoroughly ascertain the number of wells now drilling in the said districts, their depth, prospects, and the names of owners; also the number of rigs being put up, with location and owners' names, and report at a meeting to be held at the same place on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

***Alderman Koenig had four ladies in jail yesterday. They went on a visit only.

***A. H. McLeod, Esq., recently Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, has just severed his connection with that company to accept a similar position on the Erie Railway, with headquarters at the general office in New York City. The genial Doctor, during his connection with the Connellsville road, has proved himself a most zealous and popular official, and has made quite an extended acquaintance among our business men, who, while greatly regretting his sudden departure from Pittsburgh, will wish for him a pleasant position and continued success in the future. Mr. C. A. Chipley, the late Freight Agent at the Pittsburgh station, will be appointed to all the position made vacant through the resignation of Dr. McLeod.

A Fine Display.

Among the numerous displays made by our jewelry dealers, that of J. R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue, ranks with the first. Their stock of clocks, watches, diamonds, gold jewelry and silver-plated ware, is among the largest and most varied in the city, and comprises some of the neatest and most handsome designs of jewelry we have ever seen. The assortment of goods has been selected with great care, and the patrons of this model house will find but little difficulty in making selections to their taste. Their prices are the most reasonable, and goods are always fairly represented. Among their new goods will be found a fine lot of gold headed canes, suitable for presentations.

Paper Weights,

Fancy ink stands, pearl paper knives, gentlemen's shaving cases, ladies' companion, glove boxes, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

We Guarantee

The largest and finest lot of writing desks, family Bibles, albums and Russia pocket books, at reasonable rates, ever brought to the city, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 wood street.

Wholesale Liquors.

The well known firm of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue, have now enlarged facilities for the transaction of their increasing business, and are prepared to furnish all persons with the purest and best of old rye whiskies, brandies, wines, gins, &c. The long experience of the firm in this branch of business, gives them great advantage and enables them to offer superior inducements to wholesale patrons. Among the stock now on hand, is a lot of fine Monongahela from one to four years old, and some old rye made respectively in 1865, '66, '67 and 68. Their stock is large and they guarantee everything to be the "Simon pure article." They invite liquor dealers generally to call in and examine their stock and prices.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

A BARREL of mackerel was stolen from the grocery store of Robert Jackson, on Thursday night, corner of Thirteenth and Bingham streets, Birmingham.

WILLIAM HANLON was up before Alderman Thomas, yesterday, charged by E. F. Jones with assault and battery. It originated in a dog fight. He was held for a hearing.

JAMES PLUNKETT charged Thomas Cozzens, before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, with assault and battery in blacking his left eye, and then knocking him down. He was held for a hearing.

J. BRADLEY, before 'Squire O'Donnell, charges Micheal Toney with a misdemeanor under the livery act, in hiring a buggy from him and by careless driving damaging it to the amount of twenty dollars. Bradley gave bail for a hearing.

W. H. DOLLAR before Alderman McMasters, makes complaint against Mary Sligo, charging her with false pretenses in obtaining from him a barber chair valued at $10.50 and representing she was worth real estate, etc., which same was untrue. Warrant issued.

JERRY GUNNING swears a charge of assault and battery against James and Julia Battle, man and wife, before 'Squire O'Donnell. They came to his house, when the gentle B. held him and the rough B. knocked his teeth down his throat with a poker. They were held for a hearing.

LOUISA LEICHT lodged information yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, charging George Lane, mate of the steamboat "Dick Fulton," with seduction under promise of marriage. Lane was arrested, and held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge, in default of which he was committed to jail.

JOHN W. RABELL preferred a charge of disorderly conduct, before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, against William Gauch and James McCoy, two boys, who are in the habit of standing on the corner of Liberty and Thirtieth streets and behaving in a disgusting manner, insulting ladies and using vile and obscene language.

HENRY FLOYD, a farmer, before Alderman Koenig, sued Van. Rosenberg, of Allegheny, for larceny as bailee, in withholding from him one dollar and fifty cents which was due him from the sale of a horse. The case was amicably settled, the prosecutor agreeing to pay costs and and defendant paid his bill. The costs were $3.85.

THE MAYOR yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Andrew Vetz, for surety of the peace. His wife makes oath charging him with beating and abusing her, turning her out of doors into the rain, and threatening to shoot her if she returned. A warrant was issued for the ferocious Vetz.

HARRY KEGEL, salesman for Steel & Brother, on Smithfield street, made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging D. Neal with false pretenses in obtaining from him a barrel of oysters valued at seven dollars, and representing he kept a saloon somewhere in the vicinity, which he did not, but sold the oysters for five dollars, he was held to answer.

Musical Albums, Musical Albums,

Books, books, books,
Games, games, games,
At J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

Books and Games.

Beautiful books and all the nicest games to make the children happy these long winter evenings at J. R. WELDIN & SONS. 101 Wood street.

Advantage of Pure Liquors—The Advantage Reciprocal Between Buyer and Seller—Where to get the Best—S. S. Waters & Co.—Heavy Dealers—Immense Stock—Prompt Attention to Orders Either Personal or by Mail.

None who are in the habit of using any kind of stimulants find anything superior to the pure wines and liquors supplied by Messrs. S. S. Waters & Co., No 23 Diamond square, Pittsburgh. And many customers ask especially for liquors coming from that house, unwilling to take others, and confident that a pure article only can be furnished by them. The advantage of pure liquors are thus seen to be reciprocal between dealer and consumer—between buyer and seller. The former gets an uninjurious article, whether he buys to use for medicinal or domestic purposes, and the former secures the good will, continued custom and influence of the other, and builds up a good substantial trade besides. Such liquors as all consumers and traders like to get are kept by the firm we mention. They are very heavy dealers, carry an immense stock, and fill orders by mail and those delivered in person with equal promptitude.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Cattle receipts 1,036; quiet and unchanged; fair steers selling at $4.21@4.25; good to choice $5,50@6,87; Texan $3,50@3,55; shipments 1,506. Hogs: receipts, 13,000; active and 10c higher; range $3,70@[illegible]; closing firm; shipments 2,292.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton active and advanced. Sales 10,000; good ordinary 18⅝c; low middlings 19½c; middlings 20c; middling Orleans 20½c; receipts 7,175; exports to Liverpool 1,600; stock 167,715; week's sales 27,000; receipts: net 25,501, gross 31,850; exports: coastwise 4,381, to Great Britain 15,233, to continent 1,168.

Ins. Co. North America.
INCORPORATED 1794.
Assets, - - - $3,500,000.
Boston Losses, - - 900,000.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1810.
Assets, - - - $2,345,000.
Boston Losses, - - 500,000.

Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Assets, - - - $1,300,000.
Boston Losses, - - 300,000.

Policies Written and Losses Paid in these Companies by
WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth Avenue.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of JOHN BEIERSTEUFER, a lad 13 years of age, who left his home on December 10th, and has not since been heard of. Address FREDERICK BEIERSTEUFER, Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa. ja4;f65

WANTED.—FOREMAN FOR FOUNDRY—At once, a good Machinery and Stove Plate Moulder as Foreman. Apply 337 Liberty street, City. de31

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating and Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent [illegible] wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. no23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railway. Also a One-horse covered top spring wagon (light) will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. ja1

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY new "IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE." Apply to or address Pittsburgh GAZETTE. de16-tf

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on LIBERTY STREET, above Sixth, 31 feet 6 in. front by 100 feet deep to an alley. For sale by S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street. de30-MWF

FOR SALE.
GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, ap8 382 Penn street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh. oc17:b72

FOR SALE.
BRICK HOUSE
2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Rangein Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout: Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,
Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

BANK ELECTIONS.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 148 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ja4 W. GIBSON MILLER, Sec'y.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M. H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier. ja3:f58

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at No. 83 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer and Secretary. Ja1:f43

BRADDOCK'S FIELD TRUST CO.—First Annual Election for NINE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BRADDOCK'S FIELD HOTEL, Mrs. Robinson's, on MONDAY, January 6th, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. de28

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier. de27

HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Election for TWENTY DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its OFFICE, 116 Smithfield street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. A. PATTERSON, Secretary. de25:f16

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 24, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier. de25

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOS. LAURENT, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 21, 1872.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier. PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1872. de17

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual election of Directors of the Second National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH. An election for Eleven Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. T. M. GORDON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH. The annual election for Thirteen Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE R. DUNCAN, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for NINE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1873, the 14th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. R. K. WILSON, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. LONG, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WESTERN
Pennsylvania Poultry Society.
Second Annual Exhibition
To be held in
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10 A. M., and ending Saturday, Jan. 21, at 9 P. M.
Entries to close January 11, 1873.
PRESIDENT.
EDWARD GREGG, of Logan & Gregg, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Hon. JARED M. BRUSH, Pittsburgh.
FRANK ARDARY, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES LOCKHART, Diamond, Allegheny.
S. H. COOK, Oakdale.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Allegheny.
Dr. A. H. GROSS, East Liberty, Pa.
F. B. HOLMES, Allegheny.
W. A. REED, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
C. A. STEVENS, Allegheny City.
RECORDING AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
C. B. ELBEN, Lock Box 263, Pittsburgh.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Kinder Blair, McClure Township; G. W. Evans, Allegheny; John Dyer, Allegheny City; Geo. Susman, Pittsburgh; Geo. Dunkeld, East Liberty; A. A. Miller, Oakdale; David Muldrum, Allegheny, Pa.; J. N. Gamble, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office of the Society at Albert L. Murphy's Agricultural Rooms, 123 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja4:66

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Subscribers to the stock of new bank to be located on Fifth avenue, will be held at No. 181 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY EVENING, January 6th inst., at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of organization. ja3:f 1

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. ja3:f55

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary. ja3:46

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of President and Directors, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street, January 9, 1873, at 11 A. M. A. P. McGREW, Secretary. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1873. ja3:f45

OFFICE OF THE IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF PENNA., No. 10½ SIXTH STREET. PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held [illegible] 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. JACOB RUSH, Secretary. de31:f34

EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Allegheny city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1873, for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the Meeting. O. M. HARPER, Secretary. de49:f28

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, COR. FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL will be held at the Office of the Institution, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the Board of Managers, and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.
JAMES B. D. MEEDS, Secretary. de23

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and Nine Managers of this Society, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE of R. Patrick & Co., No. 40 Fifth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
JOHN E. PARKE, President.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Secretary. de28:f24-8ws

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail them themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. J. R. W. SLOAN, D.D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THIRD U. P. CHURCH.—Regular services will be held in the above Church TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. FRAZIER, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock evening, Diamond, near Grant street. You are invited.

CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. W[illegible]. In order to give the congregation an opportunity to attend the Sabbath School Mass Meeting, there will be no service in the afternoon. Sabbath School [illegible] will meet as usual at ½ before [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand. WM. H. CASSIDY, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873. ja5

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th inst. W. McCANDLESS, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ja4

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th instant. J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier. ja4

DIVIDEND.—EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO.—The Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a share, payable on and after January 10th, 1873, at office of Treasurer, No. 406 Penn street. CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Treasurer. ja4:f63

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after January 14th inst. JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier. ja3:f54

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier. ja3:f52

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant. M. HANRAHAN, Cashier. ja3:f60

UNITED SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the United Savings Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the amount of stock paid up to January 1st, payable on and after January 10th, 1873. ALEX. M. GUTHRIE, Cashier. ja3:f56

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand. J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier. ja3:f62

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier. ja3:f50

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, No. 47 EAST DIAMOND ST., ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the average capital paid in out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on and after the 6th inst. H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier. ja3:f57

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK, ALLEGHENY, January 2, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1873. W. M. PORTER, Cashier. ja3:f61

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873.
THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE of the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, by the treasurer forthwith. W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer. ja3:f44

AMERICAN BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after 16th January, 1873. WM. FLOYD, Cashier. ja1:f[illegible]

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 31, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the net profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax. S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier. ja1:f42-3

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK, NO. 135 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the earnings for the last six months, payable on and after January 6th, 1873. GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier. ja1:f41

ARSENAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith, at the banking house, free of tax. ja1 EUGENE SNOWDEN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—SHOE AND LEATHER SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. [illegible] Pittsburgh, December 31, 1872. ja1

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INS. CO., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1872.
Dividend No. 7.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on and after January 1, 1873. J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary. de30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Star brand Cincinnati Hams, Dried Beef and Breakfast Bacon, just received and for sale by the tierce, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

MACCARONI
50 boxes M. & M. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Italian Paste, for soups and side dishes, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

MAPLE SYRUP,
Just received and put up in gallon jugs, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FOR RENT.
STORES, HOUSES,
Rooms and Offices,
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
Attorney at Law, 96 Fifth avenue. ja4

Dissolution and Co-Partnership
The firm of MACKEOWN, OWENS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EVAN OWENS retiring.
JAS. MACKEOWN,
EVAN OWENS,
D. C. THOMPSON.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27, 1872.
We the undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, and will continue to carry on the Wholesale Drug Business at 195 Liberty street, under the firm name of MACKEOWN, THOMPSON & CO. We will settle all the claims against the late firm of Mackeown, Owens & Co., and alone have authority to collect debts due the old firm, and receipt for the same.
JAS. MACKEOWN,
D. C. THOMPSON,
W. J. GILMORE.
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1873. ja4

New Series.
New Series.
New Series.
LITTELL'S LIVING AGE
On January 1st, 1873, begins volume one of A NEW SERIES, thus affording the most favorable time that has occurred in a number of years for the beginning of new subscriptions.
A weekly magazine, of sixty-four pages, THE LIVING AGE gives more than
Three and a Quarter Thousand
double column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, forming four large volumes. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ablest living writers.
It is pronounced by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, *The Nation*, *The N. Y. Evening Post* and the leading men and journals of the country generally, to be "the best of all our eclectic publications;" and is indispensible to every one who desires a thorough compendium of all that is noteworthy and admirable in the literary world.
Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the NEW SERIES, and with entirely NEW SERIALS—one by MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN the distinguished French writers; one by FRITZ REUTER, the popular German novelist; and others to be announced hereafter, together with those of the best English authors as usual.
Published weekly at $8 a year, free of postage; or for $10 any one of the American $4 monthlies, (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar* or *Appleton's Journal*, weekly,) is sent with THE LIVING AGE for a year; or, for $8.50, THE LIVING AGE and *Our Young Folks*. Address
ja4:f64-TS LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

Geo. B. Miltenberger
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
ja3:f7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S BOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. J. S. DILWORTH & CO., ja1 Wholesale Agents.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—MR. PHILIP WILSON is this day (January 2, [illegible]) admitted an interest in our firm. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 34,238 48
Notes and Bills Discounted	198,007 18
Furniture and Fixtures	3,800 00
Expenses	1,227 54
	$237,163 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Deposits	121,616 00
Due other Banks	3,000 00
Unpaid Dividends	940 00
Contingent Fund	1,500 00
Profits	6,406 10
	$237,163 00

ja4 W. H. CASSIDY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER SAVINGS BANK, DECEMBER 31, 1872.
ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$176,749 65
Due from Banks	16,487 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,883 21
Expenses	2,491 65
Cash on hand	22,076 42
	$220,686 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$106,690 00
Profits	10,400 22
Due other Banks	7,000 00
Deposits	96,598 76
	$220,686 98

J. D. FRASER, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.
DECEMBER 31, 1872.
LIABILITIES.

Bonds, Mortgages	$653,066 02
Bills Receivable	87,550 10
Office Fixtures	916 30
Cash	36,719 05
	$778,251 56

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	642,297 33
Contingent Fund	60,954 23
	$778,251 56

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.
The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.
JOHN SCOTT.
G. FOLLANSBEE.
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1873. ja4:f59

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the
Bank of Pittsburgh,
THURSDAY MORNING, January 2, 1873.
MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,408,194 71
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	300,000 00
Real Estate	59,872 10
Stocks and Miscellanies	3,190 25
Due by other Banks	117,567 15
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes and Checks and Fractional Currency	134,943 96
Specie funds	64,512 30
	$2,088,280 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,162,650 00
Profits and Earnings	247,350 16
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	30,397 79
Due to other Banks	19,147 65
Deposits	628,735 29
	$2,088,280 78

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. A. HARPER, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 2d day of January, 1873, before me.
ja3 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business,
DECEMBER 27, 1872.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 955,097 50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	93,138 02
Due from National Banks	7,715 88
Due from banks and bankers	42,212 77
Banking house	20,000 00
Current expenses	3,380 24
Taxes paid	2,680 00
Cash items	2,365 99
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,750 24
Bills of National Banks	24,317 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,220 55
Specie, viz: coin	7,342 00
Legal Tender Notes	145,000 00
	$1,660,222 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Profit and Loss	30,887 59
National Bank Circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	736 00
Individual deposits	727,732 09
Due to National Banks	19,502 36
Due to banks and bankers	11,413 56
	$1,660,222 58

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of The Farmers' Deposit National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1873.
E. F. CASSIDY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JOHN McDEVITT,
JAMES MARSHALL, } Directors.
ja4:f67

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
NOTHING MORE DESIRABLE FOR
Holiday Presents!
A FINE DISPLAY AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
Watches and Chains, Chain and Band Bracelets, Diamonds, Cable Necklaces, Fine Lockets and Crosses, Fine Sets of Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Fine assortment of Silver Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Marble Goods, TOILET SETS, ETC.
OUR PRICES ARE LOW.
Your patronage is solicited. de17

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of MACKEY, PRICE & CO., in the Eureka Planing Mill, in the borough of Sharpsburg, was dissolved on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872, by Hugh Mackey retiring out of the same, having disposed of his interest to Charles Austen and James Welsh. The business of the late firm will be settled up by Charles Austen, at the Planing Mill, who alone is authorized to settle up the same.
CHARLES AUSTEN,
JAMES WELSH,
WM. PRICE,
HUGH MACKEY.
SHARPSBURG, Allegheny Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1873.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, under the firm, name and style of CHARLES AUSTEN & CO., will continue the business as usual, at the Eureka Planing Mill, borough of Sharpsburg, where they will be pleased to meet their old customers and others, to date from December 31, 1872.
CHARLES AUSTEN,
JAMES WELSH,
ja3:f55 WM. PRICE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
W. W. WATTLES,
JEWELER,
No. 22 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH,
FORMERLY 26 FIFTH AVENUE.
Having removed to the above stand, I am enabled to display a larger stock of goods, and thus supply the increasing demands of my customers, and to this end I have just brought from the East a large and elegant assortment of
Fine Watches, Gold Chains,
Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,
Necklaces, Bracelets,
Silverware, French Clocks,
Bronzes, &c., &c.,
To which I invite your attention. W. W. W.
Prices always as low as elsewhere.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HOLIDAY GOODS
A large stock of
Gold and Silver Watches,
CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, &C.,
Selected especially for the Holidays. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

WANTED.
RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, at
H. R. McClellan & Co.,
[illegible] PENN STREET.
We have also the best [illegible] BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we [illegible]. Call and see us.
H. R. McCLELLAN [illegible]

DEPOSITORIES OF CITY [illegible]
In pursuance of an Ordinance of the City of Pittsburgh, [illegible] to provide for the safe keeping of the Funds of the City, [illegible]

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Do. for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

THE horse disease has reached Cuba, and its ravages are said to be much worse in Havana, and the mortality greater, than in any city of the United States. This is accounted for by the fact that even the wealthiest Cubans have very indifferent stable accommodations, and veterinary surgery is an unknown science in the island.

FROM the *Spener Gazette* of the 16th ult. we learn that the resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry by Prince Bismark does not withdraw him from the Prussian Ministry. He will retain the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and thus maintain the coherency between the Prussian government and that of the German Empire.

DISPATCHES from Berlin inform us that the Emperor has carried out his threats against the Roman Catholic journals, and instituted legal proceedings against them for publishing the Pope's late allocution. The excitement over the proceedings is said to be increasing throughout the Empire. The little cloud no greater than a man's hand may hold an impending hurricane.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, who so magnanimously declined a seat in the Constitutional Convention, in order that Ex-Governor Curtin might take his place, is to be provided for by the resignation of John G. Hall, of Elk county (in the Governor's district), who intends resigning, with the understanding that Mr. Bigler will take his seat when the Convention meets at Philadelphia in January. It is probable that there will be one or two vacancies on the Republican side when the Convention reassembles.

THE Stokes trial in New York is rapidly drawing to a close. It is suggestive of how fast one sensation succeeds another in the fast life of the metropolis, that this second trial commands but very little attention. The newspapers accord it but a small share of their space. The evidence for the prosecution has been stengthened as compared with that of the first trial by testimony of threats made by Stokes against Fisk before the act. This should remove all doubt as to the verdict, but we do not believe it will. There is probably a safe man for the prisoner among the twelve.

ILLINOIS proposes to deal with the question of "emotional insanity," in all its various shades, except possibly the homicidal one, on the basis of common sense. A bill is now before its Legislature providing that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of temporary insanity the Court shall send him or her to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to the crime. Of course, there should be exceptions to this rule, and in cases of homicidal insanity provision should be made for the safe keeping of the insane one for life, or at least make his friends responsible for his acts in sufficient bail before setting him at large.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS seem to be meeting with some important successes, if we make due allowance for the character of the dispatches permitted to be sent from Havana. On two occasions, recently, the patriots captured important towns held by the Spaniards, and it is presumed succeeded in securing arms, ammunition and clothing, something they are in greater need of than soldiers. Belligerent rights should be awarded the Cubans by our Government, and they be permitted to purchase war material on the same condition as the Spaniards. If this was done, the "loyalists" would soon be driven to the protection of their sea-port fortifications, and the Cuban problem have a speedy ending.

THE Boston papers, simultaneously announced the other day, with an "unquestionable authority" emphasis, that Secretary Boutwell is a candidate for United States Senator in Massachusetts. He will not remain in the Cabinet after the fourth of next March if he gets the senatorial nomination, and if it is given to his only real competitor, Mr. Dawes, he will resign his present position all the same. Massachusetts will satisfy the nation at large by the election of either of these men. Mr. Dawes is now "Father of the House," having served continuously since 1857, and has consequently an experience, as well as the intellectual abilities, which will make him a valuable member of the Senate.

THE list of accidents reported within a few days is enough to sadden the heart of every one who reads the accounts. From almost every direction disasters are announced. We have railway catastrophes in which large numbers of persons are killed, burned or maimed; a church falls, burying many beneath the ruins; a menagerie burns, and with it hundreds of living animals; steamboats are wrecked by ice; cars run into each other, wheels break, rails break,—all sorts of cause conduce to bring about an appalling series of disasters such as the holiday season has seldom seen before, and which by inevitable sympathy will be felt in many homes where the accidents themselves will be utterly unfelt. The record, taken altogether, is one of the most gloomy we have ever had to compile.

BY the recently published census tables we gather the following facts on pauperism and crime in the United States, for the year ending June 1st, 1870. The whole number of paupers supported in that time by State, county, and municipal charity was 116,102, at an expense of $10,930,429, and of criminals, the record charges us with 36,562. Pennsylvania's quota of this vast army of non-producers was of paupers 15,872, and of criminals 3,327, both together numbering nearly 20,000. Although the figures seem large, yet in proportion to the whole population we doubt if the record is much against us. The population in round figures is 3,500,000 and our non-producers, as above indicated, stand in the ratio of one to every one hundred and seventy-five of the inhabitants. It ought not to be forgotten that of the paupers over three-fifths are superannuated or infirm from disease or idiocy.

THE snow storm and "cold snap" of Christmas week, 1872, have not had many parallels, either in their extent or severity. The severe cold gave way to violent snow storms, which have blocked up all the railroads east of us, and impeded those in the west. Of course business suffers by the delay in mails, passengers and freight; but in New York and other eastern cities an element of human misery is added. In the metropolis the snow storm of Thursday and yesterday was the most severe known for twenty years. In Pittsburgh and vicinity we have about a foot of snow, but it decreases as we go westward. No east trains are arriving, and those from the west are behind time. Probably we will get a mail through from Philadelphia to-day. One of the strangest features of this cold season, showing its extent and severity, is the fact of a disastrous ice gorge in the Mississippi, near Memphis. Floating ice, it is hoped, may even reach New Orleans, and cool off the political factionists.

NOTWITHSTANDING corn is selling at fifteen cents a bushel, and is even used as fuel, in some parts of Iowa and Minnesota, breadstuffs command so high a price in England, owing to the rates of carriage, that some very extreme measures are agitated to increase the area of the farming land; that is they will seem extreme to the "nobility and gentry." One of these radical measures is that the parks and game preserves be devoted to tillage and feed for men, instead of merely affording sport to the wealthy class. Not an unreasonable idea, with the vital question of bread and butter in issue. The London *Times* makes a strong attack upon the endowment of churches, schools, and hospitals, with land, urging that these trusts should be converted into money, and the land left free to sale and close cultivation. The result of this agitation will probably be a measure of reform at the coming session of Parliament, which will facilitate the purchase and sale of real estate, and perhaps restrict the tying up of land in endowments.

THE arrival of emigrants at New York for the current year up to the 26th inst., reached 291,217, an increase of about 62,000 over last year. Of the arrivals this year, the German Empire sends the astonishing number of 115,815. Great Britain, including Ireland, constitutes 110,743, of which number the Green Isle sends 63,995. The emigration from England is largely on the increase, and it is generally of a very good character. At the port of New York so far this year, it has reached 34,581. The record kept in New York showing the destination of emigrants credits that State with 109,000, Illinois comes next with 34,000, and Pennsylvania next with 30,000, but the mass of these numbers drift further west soon after their arrival, except those credited to Illinois, which are mainly absorbed in Chicago. It is the crowning glory of our country that its advantages are so manifest thousands of miles away, as to attract such a body of emigrants, for the most part frugal, industrious, and ambitious to become good citizens.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana, is said to be preparing a speech, which he proposes to deliver this winter, on our present mode of electing a President. He is of the opinion that the present campaign has demonsrated that our electoral system is thoroughly defective, and that contingencies may arise, such as the death of the President elect, or a close canvass, wherein the vote of a single State would be decisive of the result, and wherein frauds, informalities, or irregularities, as in Louisiana or Arkansas, would require that such vote be set aside, which might precipitate a revolution extending all over the country. The Senator will meet the difficulty by arguing in favor of a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College, claiming that the latter is a cumbersome piece of machinery, which has been long since outgrown and which was instituted originally because of a want of confidence in the people by the framers of the Constitution. This is true. The Electoral College is an absurdity, and we hope the Senator will succeed in his efforts to do with away it, and bring the people to a direct vote.

THE Illinois Central Railroad was the first road to receive Government lands, to aid its construction from Cairo to Chicago, with a branch to Dunleith, on the Mississippi. The grant of several million acres was made to the State directly, and by the State to the railroad company on certain conditions, among them that the railroad should pay into the State treasury, annually, seven per cent. on its gross earnings. The grant made in 1851, we believe, comprised some of the choicest land in forty-five of the one hundred and two counties of Illinois. Several millions acres have already been sold to actual settlers, and some to speculators. The residue is held ready for sale, though attempts have been made to compel sale, or at least offers of sale once annually by public outcry. During 1872, the railroad company sold 40,103 acres, at an average of a fraction over sixteen dollars per acre. In some instances it received a much higher price. Thus six hundred and forty-nine acres in Moultrie county brought $36,908, a fraction less than fifty-seven dollars per acre, and in Iroquois 6,937 acres brought the almost incredible price of $300,847. That the Illinois Central has managed its land grant with great discretion is evident, and the State has also received benefits in about five millions of dollars accruing from the seven per cent tax,—as well as a large immigration secured by the efforts of the company to sell and settle its lands. More recent land grants, we are sorry to say, do not contain the restrictions imposed on the one to the Illinois Central. They are made directly to the corporations, and are as likely to prove an incubus as a benefit to future States.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number the GAZETTE enters its eighty-eighth volume, the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two closing the eighty-seventh year of the paper's existence. Never before in its history were its prospects brighter for the future than now, and never before had its proprietors greater occasion to return thanks to its numerous readers and friends for their confiding and constant support. Since the GAZETTE came into its present ownership its circulation and business have steadily grown and kept full pace with the growth of the city, as its columns have from time to time kept faithful record of the vast changes and improvements which have taken place since its establishment, now over eighty-seven years ago. Pittsburgh, in that time, has grown from a straggling frontier village, with perhaps a few hundred inhabitants, to a vast interior city, with a gigantic business and a population, including Allegheny, approximating two hundred thousand souls. The GAZETTE, in all that time, has been a faithful chronicler of passing events, bearing the record of this vast growth on its pages, and gives good promise of continuing at its post for an equally lengthy period in the future.

Thanking our friends for their generous support in the past, and trusting that in the future we shall at least merit its continuance, we wish them all a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

The position of affairs between the Pope and the German Government grows critical. The latter some time since enacted laws prejudicial to the Romish order of Jesuits, which it is probably correctly surmised excited the wrath of the Holy Father to such a pitch that his feelings of animosity toward the German crown and nation (which is Protestant) found vent in a bitter and angry allocution, addressed to the faithful of his clergy, admonishing them of the heinousness of the intentions of Emperor William's government toward the Roman Catholic Church, and launching his maledictions on the aforesaid monarch. Since the publication of this document the Emperor of Germany has withdrawn his Charge d'Affaires from Rome, and closed up business with the immediate domain of His Holiness. Thus for the present matters rest, and the immediate press representatives of the Pope in Germany have been notified that any offensive allusions to the latter Power, or insulting reference made to the late allocution as applied to the Emperor, will lead to their immediate confiscation.

We believe this to be a fair statement of the latest phase of the Roman question as applied to the Government of Germany. That other nations—both Catholic and Protestant—will view the impending contest between the Pope, as the immediate representative of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Emperor William of Germany, as one of the royal representatives of Protestantism in Europe, with the most profound interest, and somewhat of anxiety, none will for a moment doubt.

One of the immediate results of the bad feeling engendered will doubtless be a more forcible declaration of the law on the part of Germany defining the limits of Church and State, and such an enactment will eventuate in a further restriction of the temporal powers of the Pope throughout Germany. The measures already referred to, affecting the future of the Jesuitical order, although confined so far exclusively to German territory, are sympathized with by other European sovereigns, and may be enforced by them. One thing is certain, the spirit manifested by the Pope, in his recent unwise allocution, has tended to foster much bitterness on both sides, and may yet lead to the most important results affecting the future influence of the Papal Church over Central Europe. The growing desire to confine purely spiritual rulers within the Church proper has been greatly strengthened by the late move, and it remains to be seen whether Pius IX. will quietly submit to what appears to be the desire of Europe.

FLOUR AND PRODUCE.

Will any one tell us why flour is selling in this city at from ten to twelve dollars per barrel? We know the wheat crop was short last season, that it was frozen up for want of snow, or smothered with *too much* snow last winter, or the bugs destroyed it, or the rains caused it to grow after it was cut, or something or other happened to it, as is always the case, but yet, we do not find a good reason in this why a barrel of flour should cost us twelve dollars in Pittsburgh, when wheat in Chicago and Cleveland, in Detroit and St. Louis is only worth from $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel. It used to take five bushels of wheat to the barrel, counting the miller's tolls in, and five times $1.50 are $7.50, which ought to be the cost of a barrel of the best white wheat flour, at either of the above points. What we want to know is, who gets the difference; the *farmer* does not, surely. Four dollars and a half profit per barrel goes somewhere. Is it eat up by the railroads, the speculators, the jobbers, or by them all jointly? Will some one tell us?

Seriously, the flour business promises to give trouble before another crop of wheat is harvested. We learn some interesting facts from the annual produce statistics collected by the Springfield *Republican*. For instance, the supply of flour at the principal depots of the country at the present time is 200,000 barrels short of the stock of last year at the same period, and the wheat held at the same points is 6,000,000 bushels short. This is not good news for consumers of bread, but will doubtless be taken advantage of by the speculators, who will see that the value of a bushel of wheat shall be enough to make a hungry man weep before next July or August. Nor has the wheat gone out of the country, as we learn that the Atlantic ports are 1,200,000 bushels short in their exports of that article, and the Pacific slope is no longer a consumer of Eastern produce, but exports this year 4,500,000 bushels of wheat, with a large increase of the shipment of flour.

The deficiency is found to be in the product of some of the interior Western states, which must have been overlooked in the annual reports, as we have not before seen any particular mention of the fact. The stock of wheat now in New York is only about one-fourth what it was a year ago, and the entire receipts of the Atlantic seaboard are about two-thirds what they were then.

There appears to be an abundance of corn everywhere, and one of the consequences of this is found in the low price of the hog product. The corn crop of the West and South was, last year, unprecedentedly large, so much so that the farmers in many places are using the article for fuel, and find it cheaper than either wood or coal. This seems to us almost like committing a sin, and surely teaches that the country should either eat more corn, or grow less of it, and more of wheat. The figures showing the increase in the corn shipments are enormous and interesting. The receipts on the seaboard for eleven months of 1872 were 69,800,000 bushels, or 70 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. It is impossible to conceive of this enormous quantity of grain. 36,000,000 bushels of it were shipped to and consumed in the New England States—our best market for Western farm produce, because of its great manufacturing population—and 33,000,000 bushels were exported to the different European ports. This is a significant fact, that the little corner of New England buys as much of our corn product as all Europe takes, demonstrating to a nicety, that manufacturers in this country make the best customers for the product of the farm, and the more they are fostered and shielded from European pauper labor, the better it will be for the Western farmer.

PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

It is mentioned as something pleasant, and remarkable enough to cause it to be telegraphed from London, that the English Secretary of War, Hon. Mr. Cardwell, in a recent speech at Oxford, addressed to the public, expressed his entire satisfaction over the result of the Geneva Arbitration, and the settlement of all disputes, or occasions for the same, between England and America. When an English minister can find a convenient time for expressing honest sentiments of respect, not only for this country, but thankfulness that all manner of discord has been obviated in the future, especially when such removal of long standing disputes has been accomplished in an adverse way to the interests, pecuniarily, of England, it is something to be glad of not only, but something to thank God for with our whole hearts. The best of feeling ought to exist between this country and England, on account of our common origin, language, religion, manners, aspirations and social ties, and would at all times exist if our public servants were always good and true men, and, like Mr. Cardwell, would, at proper seasons, be brave enough to speak the whole truth.

There was another significant truth brought out in the recent speech of the English War Secretary. The public mind in England is educated almost wholly by addresses of the leading statesmen, and whenever it becomes important that the *vox populi* should be reached in an effective way, some one or more of those who possess the confidence of the masses are heard from in a public address, which is caused to be circulated far and wide as the great speech of Mr. so and so. It becomes at once the talk of the day, and if it enunciates some new political or social doctrine, or foreshadows some important change in the future policy of the government, the ice is broken, as it were, in this way, or in other words, the public pulse is felt, which may probably decide the action of the ministry. Thus Granville and Gladstone, prior to their great movement for Church Disestablishment, sounded the public mind and paved the way for the subsequent adoption of the important measure. Thus Disraeli, when prime minister, butted his head, so to speak, against the popular verdict, and by failing to be guided by that verdict, lost his long coveted control of the government.

Mr. Cardwell has spoken for the ministry on the great question of the extension of the ballot, and has barely signified their intention of approving and supporting the measure. The opponents of the extension of suffrage are thus notified of the future policy of the party of progress, ably led by Granville, in the House of Lords, and Gladstone, the brave leader of the Commons. They will attempt a counter movement, but not in a similar way. They have not the popular side of the fight and must needs resort to a different sort of strategy. The popular verdict will win the day in this struggle as it has won it before in Germany as well as England although opposed in both instances by the titled aristocracy. The ballot will be extended and thus another step will be taken toward our Democratic Republican system, the final adoption of which, as a whole, by England, this generation may not see, but it will surely come, because it is the best. We rejoice to see England in the hands of such progressive, yet moderate conservatives, as it is through the wise efforts of this class of leaders that the final consummation must come, and the must and decay of the feudal time be wholly brushed away.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Within a few days, the Legislature will convene in annual session at Harrisburg. This is regarded as promising to be one of the most exciting and important sessions of our law-making body. The certainty that the Constitutional Convention will prohibit special legislation, and the uncertainty as to what other limitations will be provided, will tend to incite great activity among those interested in special charters and privileges. Of course, it will be an active and prolific season for the third house,—the lobby. We indulge in the hope, however, that there will be enough respect for appearances, and for a wide-spread popular opinion, to induce a majority of the members of either House, to limit the number of special acts that shall be passed. It has been in the air for some time that the Constitutional Convention proposed to submit to the people a single proposition, prohibiting the Legislature, at its coming session, from passing any special laws whatever. Perhaps this would have been in bad taste, but it will be equally out of order for the Legislature to take advantage of its last opportunity, and go into special legislation by wholesale. Its consiitutional right to do so, as things are, is, of course unquestioned. But the propriety and good taste of flying in the face of the well known sentiment of the people, can be readily appreciated.

So, on the other hand, very careful attention should be given to public legislation. What is wanted, in this direction, is not quantity but quality. Let such public laws as are enacted be of the right kind, and be carefully drawn and maturely considered. We shall thus have statutes that will stand the test of years of application and experience. One of the greatest faults, even of public legislation, of late years, has been the carelessness shown in preparing laws, the little attention given them in the Legislature, and the numerous amendments necessary to make them at all complete. Thus the legislation on a single subject is often spread over several years, and is broken, fragmentary, and inconvenient to find in the statute books. This need not and ought not, to be. If a bill is thoroughly and maturely considered, it may be so improved before its passage as to need but little amending thereafter. One evil of special legislation consists in the fact that it so fully absorbs the attention of the Legislature, that there is but little time or brain power left to give to measures of a public character. We hope there will be a marked improvement, this winter, in the case and thoroughness with which public measures will be considered.

We wish also to remind the Republican members of the Legislature that on them will devolve the responsibility of the work and measures of the session. If this responsibility is improperly exercised, the effect will be to hazard our supremacy in the State next year. We say this with particular reference to this matter of special legislation. There are lines of party policy, appointments and elections that will be readily acquiesced in. But if corruption comes in like a flood, and the suspicion is engendered that the entire aim of the members was to meet every outside demand because they might not be able to do it again, there will arise a feeling of hostility in the State against the party that may do a vast deal of harm. Another important matter is the treatment to be awarded to Liberals who may be members of either branch of the Legislature. The case of McClure has been adverted to and the impression given that he must either be utterly ignored, or have his own way. No need of either. He, as a Liberal, affiliated with Democrats, treat him as a Democrat. Give him a minority position on such committees as he may possibly serve on. So with all others of that ilk. If they profess to be Republicans, remind them that they can act with them if they choose, but give them no advantages.

Let us have a short session, if possible. We do not urge this, nor do we expect our wish will be realized. There are obvious reasons why it should be. Motives of delicacy and propriety urge it. Yet we know that there will be interested reasons for a long session. Make it, however, pure and good, and we will not object to the length.

THE DEATH-ROLL OF 1872.

The sad death-record of the year is one which should engage properly a share of our thoughts to-day. How many of the good and useful of the world's great men have been called away from busy scenes, happy homes and fields where their industry, genius and talents made them conspicuous among their fellow-men. Our own vicinity has been sadly bereaved of many of our most prominent men during the year just closed, leaving in some notable instances, vacant places which will be hard to fill. Many of us can recall such who have been taken from the busy walks of life, and homes which one year ago were glad and joyous with father, mother, sisters and brothers all present, are this day sad and silent, mourning the loss of a dear one. On this subject, the Chicago *Tribune* says the year which is just closing has been one of the most-remarkable in the history of the world, and especially so for the large number of prominent persons who have died in it. Journalism has lost Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune;* James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald;* Mr. Spalding, of the New York *World;* Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner;* General Ambrose R. Wright, of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel;* Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel;* Rev. Dr. Amasa, Converse, editor of the *Christian Observer*, one of the most widely circulated journals in the South; Adolph Geroult, editor of the Paris *Opinion Nationale;* and Theophile Gautier, the celebrated French feuilletonist.

Literature has lost Charles Lever, whose "Charles O'Malley" attained a world-wide fame; D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation; Professor Hadley, the Yale Professor, whose Greek and Oriental writings are well known among scholars; Sir John Bowring, the Reform writer; "Fenny Fern" Parton; Norman McLeod, whose theological writings are very numerous; and Horace Mayhew, the English novelist.

Many great names have also been lost to science, among them Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph; Fuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Babinet, the French scientist; Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York; and Mary Somerville, the English astronomer.

Among the artists who have died are Westmacott, the English sculptor; Kensett; Sully; Ames; T. Buchanan Read, both painter and poet; and Robert S. Duncanson, who died recently in an insane asylum.

The stage has lost Forrest; Hackett; Miss O'Neill, the greatest tragic actress in England fifty years ago; Eliza Logan; McKean Buchanan, the eccentric tragedian; Sedley Smith; Bogumil Dawison, who died insane; and Emil Devrient.

Not many eminent musicians have died, the only ones we can recall being Hastings, the writer of church music; Lowell Mason; and Henry G. Chorley, the famous critic of the London *Athenaeum*.

The pulpit has lost the Roman Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat; Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore; Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Bishop O'Connor, formerly of Pittsburgh; and Very Reverend Thomas Mulvey, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia; also, Dr. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity Church, New York; Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Bishop Upfold, of Indiana; Peter Cartwright, the eccentric Methodist; and Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander, of the Reformed Church at Saugerties, N. Y.

Among the great soldiers who have died are Major Generals Meade and Hallack, of the regular army; Lieutenant-Generals Ewell and Patten Anderson, of the Confederate army; Marshal Forey, of the French army, who defeated the Austrians at Montebello; and Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of the London Tower, and an East Indian veteran.

Among Americans in political life are Mr. Seward; ex-Postmaster General Randall, ex-Minister to Russia Ingersoll; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky; ex-Senators Wall, of New Jersey, Grimes, of Iowa, Walker, of Wisconsin, Bragg, of North Carolina, Van Winkle, of West Virginia, Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and ex-Governor Johnston, of this State.

Among foreign statesmen, Juarez, President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, the Governor General of India, assassinated by a religious fanatic; Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist; Duke de Persigny, the favorite of the Third Napoleon; Sir Henry Bulwer, the brother of the novelist, and once British Minister at Washington; Lord Lonsdale, the late Postmaster General of England; and the Duke of Bedford.

Royalty has lost King Charles XV. of Sweden; the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria; the Duke of Guise, Don Angel Iturbide, son of the first Emperor of Mexico, and King Kamahameha, of the Sandwich Islands.

Among prominent men in private life in this country who have died, are David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; General Howard, author of "Howard's United States Supreme Court Review;" James Fisk, Jr., Samuel N. Pike, Erastus Corning, John A. Griswold, Simeon Leland, Joseph H. Scranton, who founded Scranton, Pa.; Paran Stevens; Col. James M. Cooper, Hon. Thomas Williams, Rev. John B. Clark, Isaiah Dickey, John Mellon, W. C. Robinson, builder of the first iron steamer in the west, Dennis Leonard, and George Black—all of Pittsburgh.

With the single exception of music, all the other departments mentioned have suffered a severe loss in their necrology, more severe, perhaps, than during any other single year.

The Gratz Brown Tag.

[Mack in St. Louis Democrat.]

That very expressive tag in the *Harper* cartoons was the result of an accident of omission on the part of Nast in preparing his first cartoon after the Cincinnati Convention. He had sketched, as he thought, all the principal figures, and was ready to hand his drawing over to the engravers, when a friend called his attention to the fact that he had omitted B. Gratz, who, of course, should have been one of the principal figures. Nast was greatly troubled—he could not deny the imperfection to which his attention had been called, and yet it was too late to remedy it, for his time was up and the workmen were waiting on him. He hadn't in his studio a picture of Brown, and, even if he had, there was no room for it in the cartoon, every inch of room being already occupied. At the very last moment he picked up a pencil, drew the tag, and labeled it Gratz Brown. When the picture came out some admired the happy hit, and others inquired what it meant. It was Nast's intention to remedy the defect in a subsequent issue, but, while he was hesitating, public opinion passed from inquiry to admiration, and the artist's friends finally persuaded him that no caricature could equal the tag in the idea intended to be conveyed; and so it happened that Gratz was constantly presented the public in that way.

A HUNTER in the vicinity of Brantingham Lake, N. Y., recently shot at a large buck, when the animal dropped as if dead. After cutting a pole to hang the deer on, and making other preparations for dressing the carcass, he approached the deer, and with his left hand took hold of the antlers. The buck jumped to his feet and charged upon the hunter, who clung to the horns and struck at his antagonist with a small hatchet. The hatchet struck one of the antlers, and glancing, fell from his hand; whereupon the buck started off on a run with the hunter clinging to his antlers. After tramping about for some time he was tossed upon a log, the deer standing close by and watching, but not offering to make another attack. After eyeing each other for a short time, the hunter again grasped the deer's antlers and shook his head, but could not provoke him to attack. He then went in seach of his rifle, and found it so broken as to be unserviceable. Having no arms to fight with, he abandoned the contest, and reached his shanty somewhat bruised and tired out.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of the Cross-Cut Railroad disaster have agreed that the officers and employes of the road were not to blame for the accident, and that the breaking of the tender-wheel was an unforeseen and unavoidable occurrence. This is the gist of the verdict. Probably the most important evidence bearing on the case is that of Flynn, foreman of the machine shop from which the broken wheel was furnished; this man put the wheel in its place, and he examined it after the disaster. His practical view of the business was that, though he did not consider it dangerous, he would "prefer to ride after a better wheel." Furthermore, he was of the opinion that such wheels are more brittle in cold weather than at any other time. It may be considered settled, then—as far as a Coroner's jury can settle anything—that the Prospect disaster was caused by a train being risked with a dangerously brittle car-wheel for its make up, and that nobody was to blame.

FASHIONABLE circles in England have just been scandalized by the elopement of Lady Townshend with Lord Thynne. The foolish woman, who is only twenty-four years of age, was married at seventeen to the husband whom she has deserted. He was a zealous philanthropist, and spent most of his time in visiting the poor. His wife, on the other hand, was gay and a constant attendant on balls and parties. She finally fell in with Lord Thynne, a professional libertine, and generally one of those rascals whose polished manners conceal their heartlessness. He leaves a wife behind him, and his companion has forsaken wealth and reputation for a man bankrupt in reputation and fortune. The circumstances show that it was only by a sudden impulse that she consented to fly with him. The step has been taken, and her good name is gone forever. Society may tolerate her seducer, but for his poor victim there is a small chance of human forgiveness.

ENGLAND has been greatly exercised over the practice of "tunding" in Winchester school, one of the most prominent boys' seminaries of the Kingdom. This is a punishmet of flogging with wythes of ground-ash, inflicted by the prefects, who are elder pupils, upon their juniors for offences against discipline. Young Macpherson, a plucky lad, lately had a bundle of the tough whips worn out upon his back for refusing to attend an examination in "notions"—that is the vulgar slang of the school—a branch of education he had no taste for. After an official inquiry into the case the governors of the school have decided that this barbarous practice shall continue. That may answer in a school for young English gentlemen, but would not be tolerated for a day by the parents of incipient American citizens.

THERE was formerly a quaint old physician in New Hampshire who was largely interested in breeding mules. One of the animals was so uncommonly perverse and obstinate that he determined to ride the animal until he killed him. He rode him nearly ninety miles in one day—rode him, in fact, as long as he could sit up. The exhausted pair at length pulled up at a wayside tavern, the Doctor utterly worn out, while the mule was led away, as the owner fondly hoped, to die. At dawn the Doctor was aroused by a frightful commotion in the stable yard. Crawling on his hands and knees to the window as well as his stiffened limbs would permit, he said that the first thing that greeted his eyes was "that cussed mule kicking up at the hostler's head."

THE BRITISH ISLANDS have seventy-seven million acres of land and thirty-two million inhabitants. Farm laborers complain of a lack of employment, workmen in all other branches ask higher wages on account of scarcity and high price of food, and discontent reigns in all quarters among all classes. The London *Standard* prescribes emigration as the cure for the trouble, instead of adopting the proposition to cultivate the parks and commons, which would afford only small and temporary relief. Canada and Australia have abundance of virgin land open to settlement, while our own boundless prairies offer to colonists not only homes of plenty, but free citizenship and an equal share in the control of governmental affairs.

HARRISBURG.

The Capital City Preparing for Its Friends.

How the Slate Has Been Fixed.

GOV. HARTRANFT ANDHIS CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1873.

OPENING NOTES.

There have been but few arrivals of members yet, and not more than twenty are in the city to-night. But still there are indications of the meeting of the Legislature visible in the extensive arrangements being made at the Hotels, activity around the Capitol, and the coming of visitors.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The opening days of the session promise to be made lively by the contest on the speakership of the House. The Philadelphia delegates intend to press Elliott for Speaker again, and he will have lively opposition. There are now three opponents in the field—Mitchell of Tioga, Lane of Huntingdon, and Mahon of Franklin, and the friends of each man are working like beavers. It is hardly possible however, that the three will be candidates finally, as the opponents of Elliott hope to concentrate on the one who seems to be the strongest. It is hard to tell just what will be the result, although the very general belief is that "things are fixed," and that Elliott cannot be beaten by any possible combination.

In the Senate matters will run smoothly. No opposition has developed itself to Anderson for Speaker, and Errett for Chief Clerk, and they will go through.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S CABINET.

Gov. Hartranft was in the city for a short time to-day, and of course was interviewed. All the information that could be gotten out of him was that he would announce his Cabinet at the proper time, and that in the meantime no one had any authority to speak for him. The Governor seems to understand his position and keeps correspondingly quiet. The report then about Quay and Armstrong, having been decided upon for positions in his Cabinet is merely a guess.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Charlemagne Tower, movement has fallen and there will be no contest for the United States Senatorship. The movement was only a pincher anyhow.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

State Treasurer Mackey will hold over, and his right to do so, is not contested under the law. The amendment in regard to the election of a State Treasurer by the people will be proclaimed part of the Constitution the day before the day fixed for the election of Treasurer by the State Legislature and the Legislature will hold no election. Wallace and other Democrats concede there can be no election by the Joint Convention of both Houses, and that Mackey holds over until his successor can be elected by the people. The Republicans take the same view, and so there is sweet harmony. With the Senatorship and Treasurership thus amicably disposed of in this manner, the "financial" prospect looks blue; there will be nobody to "squeeze."

GENERAL WHITE.

It is stated that General Harry White will resign his place in the Constitutional Convention, and that the vacancy will be filled by Col. Jordan, but the rumor is hardly true. Harry will hardly resign. He is equal to both emergencies.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement—Three Per Cents. Called In—Soldiers' Bounty—Weather Probabilities—The Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1873.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,342,082,150
Five Per Cent. Bonds	414,567,300
Total Coin Bonds	1,756,651,450
Lawful Money Debt	17,458,000
Matured Debt	4,084,220
Legal Tender Notes	358,642,294
Certificates of Deposit	25,370,000
Fractional Currency	45,722,061
Coin Certificates	23,263,000
Total without Interest	452,997,356
Total Debt	2,235,191,026
Total Interest	40,667,161
Cash in Treasury—Coin	74,359,271
Cash in Treasury—Currency	9,876,573
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	25,370,000
Total in Treasury	109,605,849
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,252,338
Increase during the month	1,684,307
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,006,002
Balance interest paid by United States	12,564,573

With reference to the increase of the public debt, it can be said that it is more nominal than real. When the account is made up in the middle of January for the month of December there will be shown to be an absolute decrease of the debt of probably between three and four million dollars. Among the returns wanted are bank accounts and other revenues from all distant Custom Houses. Government expenses are charged as soon as the warrant issues for their payment, often long before the money is drawn, while the returns for receipts from distant places are often not entered until long after the money is in the hands of proper officers.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The navy appropriation bill, as perfected by the House Committee on Appropriations, contains the following clause: "That from and after the thirtieth day of June, 1873, the term of the classes in the naval academy at Annapolis shall be six years, instead of four, as provided by law, and this proviso shall first apply to the class entering the academy in the year 1873, and to all subsequent classes."

The appropriation for the equipment of vessels is $1,500,000, and the entire sum appropriated $18,790,000. The West Point appropriation bill is not yet considered, but it is thought the number of cadets will be increased forty-nine, owing to an increase of members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The second inauguration of President Grant will probably be the occasion of the most imposing military display witnessed in Washington since the grand review of 1865. The Government troops stationed in this vicinity will for the first time appear in their new uniforms. The force is, however, somewhat small, consisting of two batteries of artillery at Fort McHeury, Md., one at Fort Foote and one at Fort Washington, Maryland. The marine guard at the barracks and navy yard will also have a place in the procession. The attendance of volunteer soldiers will doubtless be large, several regiments from New York and Philadelphia having alreaky signified their intention of coming here on that occasion.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION.

The time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866, giving one hundred dollars to every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period not less than three years, and received his honorable discharge, or fifty dollars for two years' enlistment after April 14th, 1861, expires on the 21st of the present month.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls in $620,000 of three per cent. certificates, dated from November 22d, 1868, to January 25, 1869, $5,000 each, numbered from 5,404 to 5,545 inclusive, and $10,000 each, from 4,823 to 5,206. Interest will cease on February 28th, 1873.

QUIET RESTORED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Advices from New Orleans are that the excitement has nearly subsided, and the people are generally acquiescing. A prominent official here remarked that but for the newspapers it would not be known, in administration quarters, that there was any wide-spread dissatisfaction in that State.

STATUE TO GENERAL THOMAS.

Hon. Horace Maynard has had placed in his hands, for the purpose of presenting to the House of Representatives, a memorial numerously signed by officers and soldiers of the late Army of the Cumberland, asking Congress to appropriate $15,000 towards the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late Major General Geo. H. Thomas.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue during during the present fiscal year to January 1st are over sixty-one millions.

A Shower of Meteors.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The ship R. C. Winthrop, from Antwerp, reports on November 27th, in latitude 34:13 north, longitude 14:29 west, Madeira Islands, bearing south half east, distant one hundred miles, that it had a meteoric shower, commencing at dark and lasting two and a half hours. During the first hour, as near as they could judge, there were from nine to twelve hundred meteors in the air constantly, the second hour from four to six hundred, and in the last half hour were gradually disappearing. About four-fifths of the meteors appeared like small balls of fire moving through the air leisurely, but others moved with great velocity, leaving in their track a trail of fire resembling that in the wake of an army of rockets.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Excitement in Germany Over the Papal Allocution.

The War for Liberty in Cuba.

MEXICO.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 24.—The Toules stage was attacked by a band of thieves between Chapultepec and the Capital, and robbed, after which the robbers cooly started into the capital ahead of the diligence.

SANTA ANNA.

The *Journal* says General Santa Anna is expected in Vera Cruz during the month of January.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Mexican Congress adjourned without finally passing Rosecranz's project. An English company has entered as competitor with the Plumb and Rosecranz schemes.

RAILWAY FINISHED.

The Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Railroad has been finished, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for the inauguration festivities. The Mexican journalists have arranged to receive representatives of foreign journals.

EMBASSIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

President Lerdo De Tejada, in his speech at the closing of Congress, said the sending of embassies to Spain, Germany and Guatemala had been decided on, and that the creation of the Rio Grande Commission was of the greatest importance, as it would sustain the interests of the Republic and avoid international complications, which the Government ought to prevent. The President also asked permission to issue a new loan to meet the necessities of the exchequer, and promised that railroad projects would receive equal attention and Congress be informed of them.

WEST INDIES.

THE WAR FOR LIBERTY IN CUBA.

HAVANA, December 30.—All the available regular troops in Havana, numbering four hundred, commanded by General Chinchilla, went to Holquin on Saturday. The volunteers consequently again mount guard on the fortifications about the city.

Acting Captain General Ceballas has sent the Judge Advocate to investigate the recent operations at Holquin.

The journals say that only five officers and four privates were killed there. The insurgents carried off the regimental chest. The insurgent sympathizers say that the rebels will soon hold an election for the purpose of replacing Cespedes with Ignatica Agramonte as President. Their object is to create a favorable impression abroad, and avail themselves of Agramonte's superior abilities and energy.

HAVANA, December 31.—On the night of the 22nd inst. the insurgents attacked the town of Wagarabouiba, but were repulsed by the troops, not, however, before they had burned eight houses in the town.

On the night of the 28th inst. the Gens d' Arms repulsed a body of insurgents who were marching to attack the fortified place of Maraguan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN INTO CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, January 2.—The Russian Government, with the greatest frankness, communicated to Great Britain its plan for a campaign in Central Asia, and offered to allow the British officers to witness it.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

LONDON, January 1.—The revenue receipts of Great Britain for the quarter ending December 31st amounted to $78,000,000, an increase of five millions over the preceding quarter.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is rumored a large Russian loan will soon be put on the market.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS EMIGRATING.

LONDON, January 2.—Hundreds of agricultural laborers are out of employment here, because the farmers refuse to pay the wages they demand, and are preparing to emigrate to Brazil.

GERMANY.

PROSECUTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC JOURNALS.

BERLIN, January 1.—A prosecution has been instituted against the Roman Catholic journals in this city and the provinces which have published the recent Papal allocution. The excitement on this subject is increasing throughout the Empire.

PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

BERLIN, January 1.—General Von Roon has been specially appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

MINISTER OF WAR OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, January 2.—General Von Kamecke will succeed Von Roon as Minister of War for Prussia. The latter is to be made Field Marshal.

CHINA.

BRITISH CONSUL REPRIMANDED.

HONG KONG, December 31.—Mr. Wade, the British Minister, reprimanded the Consul of Great Britain at Ningpo, who acted in conjunction with the American Consul to settle the disturbances at Hanchow. The Minister of the United States thanked the latter for what he had done.

SPAIN.

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE ALLOWED.

MADRID, December 31.—Senor Zorrilla, President of the Council, in a speech yesterday repudiated the idea that any intervention from foreign countries would be allowed by the Government in the matter of reforms in the Spanish colonies.

PRINCE ALPHONSO TO COMMAND CARLIST BANDS.

PARIS, December 31.—The *Union* announces that Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, will to-day assume command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Terrible but True Story—A Boy of Thirteen Years is Bitten by a Mad Dog, and Finally goes Mad and Dies in Torture.

On the 12th of December last, Charles R. Hale, aged twelve years, a stepson of James Robertson, who resides in the western portion of Atchison county, was bitten by a dog that was supposed to be rabid. Charles, with two of his brothers, had gone out for the purpose of turning the cattle into the feed yard. He being several steps in advance of his brothers at this time, noticed a strange dog that passed him, the dog going by without paying the least attention to any of the boys. After he had passed some hundred yards in advance of the boys, Charles began to call the cows. At this the dog stopped, looked around for a few moments, then rushed back upon the boys, and meeting Charles first, attacked him from the rear, threw him to the earth and bit him in four or five different places. At this juncture one of the boys gathered up a club and charged on the dog, who being himself assailed in return fled. The boys now returned to the house and reported what had happened. On the day following, Mr. R. took his son and started off in search of what was reported to be a mad-stone. After traveling some days they found one at or near Oskaloosa, in Jefferson County. It was applied to the wounds and stuck several times. After the stone refused to stick the father returned home with his son, but was ill at ease, for he had little or no faith in the efficacy of the mad-stone. The boy, however, seemed to do well; the wounds all healed kindly, and he was apparently in perfect health.

On Sunday last, December first, he began to complain as though he was taking an ague. Monday he was quite unwell, having chills and fever. Tuesday about the same. His father now gave him quinine for the purpose of breaking up his ague. At about noon he began to sweat profusely, but was becoming very nervous, and Dr. Burdick, of Grasshopper Falls, was called. The Doctor prescribed and called to see him the next day. The case was now assuming a serious aspect, the Doctor fearing rabies. Dr. Adams, of Holton, was sent for, but before the Doctor arrived the disease had fully declared itself, the patient now having well-marked hydrophobic fits. These were brought on or aggravated by the slightest draft of air, the sudden movement of his garments or even the breath of his nurses, if blown in his face. They were of the most frightful character, requiring constant vigilance to prevent the violent contortions of his body and limbs from throwing him from the bed to the floor; in fact, once or twice that accident did happen. He now became unable to swallow any water, the touch of a cup or a spoon to his lips caused a spasm.

Yet during all this agony his mind was perfectly clear and he fully understood his situation, and was aware of the hopelessness of his case. He would frequently tell his attendants that he would not hurt them, that they need not fear for his biting them when he had a fit. After calling his brothers and sisters to his bedside, he told his father what disposition to make of his keepsakes, giving to each one something in remembrance of him, and gave directions as to his burial. Seeing his teacher in the room he called him up and requested that the whole school might attend his funeral. Having adjusted all his affairs he now begged of his physicians that they would give him some quick poison and release him from his torture. These things he said and did in the intervals of the most violent spasms [illegible] pain that it is possible for a human bei[illegible]ure. Wednesday there was evident fa[illegible] the life forces, yet in the main he [illegible] and knew everything that transpire[illegible]om. The spasms were now almost con[illegible] and at nine in the forenoon of Thursday, the fifth day of his sickness, he quietly expired.—*Holden (Mo.) Express.*

A TAX on teazles is advocated by Mr. Duell, member of Congress from the Onondaga District. We have long thought that teazles should be taxed. We have never been able to understand why teazles should not be taxed. We have a melancholy suspicion that the framers of the Internal Revenue law did not know what teazles were, else teazles would have been taxed. Why should the owners and the users of teazles be exempt from the little difficulty inseparable from the ownership and the use of other property? Can any one answer? But, after all, we cannot be sufficiently grateful to the exchange which furnishes the information that "teazles are a sort of burr, or thisty ball, that grows wild upon a stalk in many parts of Onondaga county, and that the farmers around Skaneateles grow them for sale. They are sold to cloth manufacturers for manipulating the nap on cloth."—*N. Y. Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington County Teachers' Institute.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 25, 1872.

The proceedings of the Institute held in Washington county, under Prof. W. G. Fee, have been published in the GAZETTE up to Wednesday morning, December 25. The Institute assembled in the Court House, two hundred and three teachers enrolled. The discussion of exhibitions and examinations, whether profitable or not, renewed. A lively discussion ensued, Prof. W. C. Lyne, R. C. Wolf and others taking an active part. Prof. G. G. Hertzog, of California, next opened the question, "How can State and country obtain and maintain a supply of professional teachers?" His remarks were concise and pointed. Prof. Allen then gave another of his instructive Institute talks.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Court House crowded with teachers, parents and friends of education, interested in the school work, Prof. E. Hubbard Barlow, of Lafayette College, and Prof. Allen, of Tioga county, instructing the audience alternately. The former on "Elocution, and the Use of the Voice," the latter on "School Government, and Useful Hints Towards Successful Teaching." His remarks on "Reserve Power" were graphic and entertaining, often provoking irresistible laughter and applause. The roll is called morning and evening, and the teachers, as a body, attend regularly. The vocal class is from the S. W. Normal School, and is under the excellent leadership of Prof. G. G. Hertzog. Prof. Barlow closed the exercise of the afternoon by reading a choice selection from Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." Institute adjourned till evening for a literary entertainment by the teachers.

Night Session—December 26th.—The Teachers' Literary Entertainment was largely attended, notwithstanding another lecture by one Fitch was given in the Town Hall the same evening. The exercises opened with cheerful music by Prof. G. G. Hertzog's vocal class. Miss Laura Rose, of Washington, Pa., read an interesting selection entitled "John Burn's of Gettysburg." Belle Day, of Vanceville, Pa., read an interesting essay—subject: "Reward of a Faithful Teacher." J. M. Huston, Bentleysville, Pa., entertained the audience with an original oration—subject: "Nature." Followed by another original from J. W. Stockton, Washington, Pa.,—subject: "The Present Age—Its Wants." Miss Mary F. Wilson, Greenfield, Pa., an essay—subject: "Sunshine." H. T. Baily West Brownsville, Pa.: Recitation, and concluded by "Select Readings," by the Misses McCalmont. Candor, Pa.: All the performers acquitted themselves with credit. After "the feast of reason and flow of soul," Dr. Geo. P. Hays held the audience enchained for over an hour with his charming delivery and choice sentiments on the theme, "Talk wise, and otherwise."

Thursday Morning, December 26th.—Session opened with prayer by Rev. L. P. Streator and calling of the roll. Prof. Allen instructed the teachers on the varied perplexities incident to the school; "whispering cannot be entirely stopped, but must be regulated;" gave numerous incidents applicable to his statement. The professor made the announcement that a successful teacher handles his pupils as the merchant his wares. He divided all study under three heads—language, mathematics, and science."

Afternoon Session.—Prof. Barlow's instructions elocution. His instruction are practical and no doubt will prove invaluable to his hearers. Prof. Allen urged the teachers to possess high moral power, "as the stream never rises higher than the fount."

His remarks on prayer were beautiful; his illustration of its effects and influence convincing, he insisted upon spirited instructions vs. mechanical, urged upon all teachers the necessity of keeping apace with this progressive age. We liked his idea to reading newspapers; he said every teacher would be paid by reading a daily paper; his remarks were principally upon these topics. Appetizing, rewards and prizes changing places and credit marks. Intermission of fifteen minutes, after which James Mickey read an interesting essay—subject, Autographs in a School Room, followed by Prof. Barlow, rendering in good style, "No Body's Child" and "Nicholas Nickleby."

Evening Session—Professor Barlow gave an elocutionary entertainment. The following selections were given: "The Burial of Moses," "No Sect in Heaven," "More Hullaballoo," "Over the River," "Mark Twain's Difficulty," "The Corn-feet Contract," "Hamlet," 3d scene, fifth act; "Proverbs," a burlesque of the courts of England, by Charles Dickens; "The Children." His rendering of "Mark Twain's Difficulty" was received with rounds of applause.

Friday Morning, December 27th.—Instruction continues by Profs. Allen and Barlow. Quite a number of teachers have left to spend the rest of the holidays at home.

Afternoon, Friday.—Prof. W. C. Lyne Principal of the Union High School, of Washington, Pa., opens the discussion on the question, "Can our Union Schools be made more efficient? If they can, how, and by whom must the work be done!" The Professor spoke upon its causes of success being the same as those of district schools, the latter being an aggregation of the former. His remarks on Parental Co-operation were forcible. Rev. L. P. Streater, R. C. Wolf, Fee and others followed, a lively discussion ensuing. By request, Miss Sadie McCalmont read "Maud Muller."

Evening Session.—Prof. Hertzog's class began by rendering a spirited vocal piece; Prof. F. A. Allen, of Tioga county, next delivered an interesting lecture, subject "The Master Builder," at the conclusion the vocal class sang beautifully, "Ocean Wave." The Obituary Committee reported by their chairman, Charles McCord, resolutions on the decease of John H. McFarland, of Hickory, Pa., and R. W. Rankin, of Somerset township. Prof. Lyne, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions drafted and reported the sense of the Institute. The success of the meeting was attributed to the recent legislation, through Hon. Mickey and Letherman, allowing teachers time and wages for attendence. Urged second, the advantages of making teaching a profession, and asking State aid. Third. Thought the meeting should continue two instead of one week as is in New York. Fourth. Paid a tribute of respect to the teacher's friend, Jos. Henderson, Esq., deceased. Prof. Fee closed with a few earnest remarks, thanking the teachers and others for their attendance; stating that owing to the inconveniences of the season for holding Institutes, the next would probably be held early in November. NESTOR.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death of an Esteemed Lady—Christmas Festivities—Railroad—Enterprising Firm—Improvement.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DEATH OF MRS. A. G. MASON.

Mrs. Mason, wife of the late Capt. A. G. Mason, died December 22d, after a lingering illness. She had been an invalid for more than thirty years, and during that entire time had not walked a step. The funeral of Mrs. Mason took place December 26th, from the residence of her son, Capt. R. C. Mason, Bridgeport, Pa. The solemn and impressive burial service of the Episcopal church was read by Rev. H. J. Smith.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITES.

The Sabbath Schools of the M. E. churches of Brownsville and Bridgeport held jubilees Christmas night. These were pleasant affairs and contributed greatly to the pleasure of the little ones—and the big ones too. Old "Kris" was present and was profuse in the bestowal of gifts. Who does not love to see Christmas come?

RAILROAD.

We hear a great of talk about the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway, but nothing that is very satisfactory. Will some one who knows publish something concerning the progress and prospects of this important thoroughfare.

AUBREY, MARTIN & BEVARD.

This enterprising firm is engaged in the lumber business in West Brownsville. They are a clever company, and are adding largely to the circulating medium of our town. We would gladly welcome more of these *money spending mechanics* to Brownsville.

W. J. NICCOLLS.

Mr. Niccolls, who was so severely injured while sleighing last week, is very slowly recovering.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Homan Hopkins, Esq., an aged citizen of West Brownsville, died very suddenly last week. R.

UNIONTOWN.

The Lion and Lamb Proverb—Dangers of Coasting—Severe Accident to a Little Boy.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec., 31, 1872.

"GOING OUT LIKE A LAMB."

December came in like a lion, but is going out like a lamb, being one more illustration of the truth of our old Dutch proverbs. In snowed here most all of yesterday, and in the evening turned to rain, and the sleighing and sledding are about gone this morning, and no doubt our horses are joyful over the change, if *brutes* are ever joyful.

COASTING ACCIDENT.

Our boys enjoyed the snow to the best of their abilities, coasting rapidly and merrily down our hills. Yesterday morning Charlie McCray, aged about twelve years, experienced the danger of coasting on our public highways. In passing on his sled, a horse led by Mr. Levi Springer, the vicious animal turned and kicked him in the face, entirely crushing the upper part of his nose, and cutting other parts of his face. The little fellow manfully walked home after the accident. Dr. J. B. Ewing was called in and skilfully dressed the wound, and expressed the opinion that Charlie would get along all right, but had the blow been an inch higher, it would have been fatal,

DANGER OF COASTING ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Coasting on the public highways should be peremptorily forbidden everywhere, for in addition to the danger of those indulging in it, there is nothing more likely to scare wild horses and cause a run-a-way. The danger is not so great in our town as in our neighboring town of Brownsville, where the hills are longer and far steeper than any that we can boast of without going to the mountains. At Brownsville, hardly a winter passes without a number of serious accidents occurring, merely from the speed attained on a long hill. "Q."

Brutal Murder.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—At Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday night, Mrs. Nancy Harthington, forty years of age, was brutally murdered by her husband. Her body was terribly mutilated and her skull crushed with an ax. Whisky is supposed to have led to the deed.

A DISEASE similar to that which so disastrously prevailed among the horses has broken out among cows, hogs and dogs, in some parts of Montgomery county, Ohio.

IN THE MODOC CAMP.

Conversation With Their Chief—The Indian Side of the Story.

[Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.]

CAMP FAIRCHILD, Hot Creek, December 13, 1872.—The din of preparation is still going on, and Captain Fairchild is resolved upon leaving nothing undone towards putting the camp in a defensible condition. Fairchild's account of his visit to Captain Jack's camp is quite thrilling. The Indian camp is located on the edge of Tule Lake, on the side of a rocky slope, running down from what is known as Van Bremer's Hill. When Fairchild's party reached the top of Van Bremer's Hill they were seen by the Indians, who not then knowing the character of the party, made preparations to receive them with a warmth of feeling characteristic of the Modocs. Arriving at the edge of the lava bed Fairchild sent Indian "Frank," who is a desperate warrior, ahead in the trail to see Captain Jack. In a few moments Captain Jack motioned to Frank to come to him, and then the conversation began. Captain Jack asked Fairchild what he wanted to say. Fairchild replied that he had come to ask if the Indians would not go on the reservation without further trouble. Captain Jack promptly replied that he would not; that war had been commenced against them without provocation, and they were now going to fight it out. He was only going to fight soldiers, however, and Fairchild need feel no uneasiness. Fairchild then asked what he meant by murdering the citizens on Tule Lake. Jack replied that he had nothing to do with that; that when he found out that Black Jim's band had been committing murders he stopped it at once. "You haven't heard of any murders lately, have you?" asked Captain Jack. "No," said Fairchild. "Well, you won't hear of any more; I'm only fighting soldiers now. In reply to a question as to what terms he wanted, Jack replied: "Well, I want the soldiers to go back to their camp at Fort Klamath and let me go back to the mouth of Lost river, and stay there. If they will do that I will stop fighting and make peace. He said that for more than a year past certain persons about Lost river—mentioning Ivan Applegate, Bob Small, and others interested in land there—have been making efforts to force the Modocs upon the reservation against their will. The Indians did not want to go. They occupied a splendid tract of country, abounding in fish and game and entirely free from snow and ice the year round, and did not want to leave it. But Applegate, who is Commissary for the Reservation, was determined to take them there, as Captain Jack says, so that he might have more mouths to feed, and thus increase the amount of the Government contract. Jack is a shrewd old Indian, and when he says this probably hits the nail square on the head. Applegate, Dyer, and others connected with the reservation kept up their efforts for a long time, and finally, through Odeneal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, secured the other which has culminated in the disturbance. Jack told Fairchild that he and his braves would die before they would go on the reservation and be starved to death. They went on the reservation once three years ago, and this is the way Jacks says they were treated: First, they were not taken until fall, and before going their winter stock of provisions was destroyed. The reservation is in Oregon, where the show lies all winter long and the weather is intensely cold. When they got there all they were given to keep them warm was half of an army blanket, the whole blanket being cut in two and made to serve two Indians. They were promised plenty of bread and meat, but instead were fed all winter on musty barley and semi-putrid beef. Jack says he and his band stood this treatment until the snows melted, and then one morning they and their squaws and children left the reservation and went back to their fishing ground on Lost River, where they have remained ever since. Jack says rather than endure this treatment again he and all his warriors have made up their minds to die. Fairchild then asked Jack how the fight begun on Thanksgiving Day. He said that he and the other Indians were asleep in their huts when the soldiers came upon them. He hardly remembered what was said or done, for all were greatly excited. He remembers, however, four soldiers trying to take the gun away from Scar-Faced Charley. Jack does not know who fired the first, but thinks it was one of the soldiers. Jack laughs at the fight made by the soldiers, and says that in his lava bed he can whip a thousand such troops. He says they were clean whipped out and left the field in a great hurry long before the Indians did. Jack says he lost one Indian killed and had five wounded. He brought all his squaws and children from the camp except two, one of them refusing to go, having had both her children killed by the white man Small. Jack is very bitter against Small, and fully confirms the statement concerning the killing of the children. It seems to have been a cruel, wanton piece of brutality, unworthy the age of civilization, and one for which Small should be tried for his life.

TRAPS FOR BACHELORS.

The Mere Trifles Needed for the Bridal Outfit of a Gentle Girl of the Period—A Caution to the Uninitiated.

A New York fashion writer says: "The first consideration is for that robe of virgin white in which the maiden may in an appropriate manner make her vow of life-lasting love and obedience. It should be of heavy satin, a train three yards long, trimmed up the front with puffs of illusion between innumerable satin ruffles; the puffings of illusion and ruffles running up and down on the train about a quarter of a yard, with a deep scolloped ruffle of satin above. The waist cut low, and trimmed with puffings of illusion and point lace. The entire dress, waist, and skirt, ornamented with sprays of orange blossoms. As we never grumble at the price of a funeral or marriage, we silently lay down our first $500.

"Next we must consider her first reception dress. We must have it of rich gros grain silk, peach-blow, the waist cut high and trimmed with point applique; a deep applique flounce on the skirt, and a train two yards and three-quarters long. For this we pay $600.

"Our lovely young maiden must now have a walking suit, of sage green, two shades to be used; the lighter for the body of the dress, the dark for ruffling and plaiting. The waist and overskirt are to be trimmed with black thread lace; skirt made demi-train, with a ruffle at the bottom of box plaits, with a wide-pointed ruffle above. For this elegant walking suit we expect to give $300.

"For her little trip to Washington she must have a traveling dress of cashmere, made with postilion, overskirt and demi-train, trimmed with silk of the same color; and for this we need expend only $85. A morning wrapper of cashmere is necessary, trimmed down the front and around the bottom with silk. It costs only $50.

"Our dainty pet has always within doors the air of summer about her. She is herself concentrated sunshine. Her life is all summer now, and she would look lovely in, and must absolutely have a morning wrapper of Nainsook, made elaborately with Valenciennes lace and puffings at $100.

"A bridal outfit for underclothing, consisting of one dozen night-dresses, two dozen chemises, two dozen pairs of drawers, one dozen corset-covers, one dozen breakfast sacques, and one dozen skirts made in sets. The most elaborate set would be made as follows: Night-dress, body of fine cambric, yoke back and front, and rich puffing of linen cambric down the front of the robe; Valenciennes lace insertions and embroidery. This handsome set, each trimmed in the same way, is worth $250.

"The second set, made a little plainer, we can get for $150, the third $100, while the cheaper ones, made with insertions, come at $40.

"Our beautiful bridal belle must also have, for her actual comfort, half a dozen embroidered flannel skirts, that will costs from $8 to $25 apiece.

"Add to the above the handkerchiefs, hosiery, fans, gloves, etc., which we buy for our brilliant Isabella, and the bill easily amounts to $3,000—sometimes $4,000—although many belles, even those who have plenty of money, are satisfied with what can be supplied for a thousand.

"Add to this the unnumbered shoes and hats which must be purchased, and we can estimate the inevitable expense attendant upon the marrying of Isabella."

TIN MINES.

Discoveries on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

[From the Marquette (Mich.) Mining Journal.]

At last we have news from the tin mines of the north shore from an authentic source. Capt. Harris and party arrived at Marquette on Monday morning per schooner Shenango. They had several large bags filled with the tin-ore, or the rocks supposed to contain the precious stuff. That tin exists in the locality visited, the party claim there is no doubt. Some of their samples were partially assayed in this place on Tuesday, and the product was found to be tin; how rich or poor was not determined, by reason of the assay not being completed. Further and more comple tests are to be made at Detroit.

The rocks shown us looked more like silver glance than anything we have seen, and that which is supposed to bear tin was so lean in the trace of this metal, if a trace could be determined by the crystals which represent the metal, that it seemed difficult to discover enough of it to make good the pretence that such a metal existed in it.

Nevertheless, the fact is established that tin does exist in the rock formation at Otter Head Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and, if the locality was at first "salted" to make a great speculation out of the property, there was some foundation upon which to place the "salt." Further investigation, are to be made, the nature of which will depend upon the result of the assays of the ore now on hand.

THE second volume of the private papers of the Emperor, found at the Tuileries, has, according to a short notice in that admirable little French paper, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, been published. It is devoted to detailed accounts of the German correspondence of the Emperor. It is a curious melange. Insults and flattery; appeals for help, and offers of invaluable assistance; venders of patent medicines to cure the malady under which he was known to be suffering; obsequious crookings of the most servile of knees; almost the old bowing in the dust that hails the ancient Roman Emperors as gods; "Arbiter of Europe," "Liberator of Italy," "Pacificator of the World," all are there; his "health is indispensable to the repose of mankind," and his life the most precious of all existences." Almost all of these ask for some favor. One of the most curious of the letters is from some German professors. They sign themselves "The humble servants of your Imperial Majesty," and they respectfully offer a piece of meteoric stone, which his Majesty may like to keep in his waistcoat pocket *as a protection against rheumatic pains.*" It is a humiliating exposure of human abasement. The Emperor, of course, did not read all these letters. That was the lot of his unfortunate secretary. No wonder that Mocquard was a cynic.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅞@111¾.

THE opposition to Senator Cameron having been withdrawn, his re-election for another term of six years is conceded by all parties.

SENATOR GEORGE H. ANDERSON, of this city, has no opposition in the Republican ranks, and will doubtless be elected Speaker of the next State Senate.

THE increase of something over a million dollars in the national debt during the past month is satisfactorily explained, by the statement that the accounts of revenue officers have been delayed. It is remarkable that the increase is not greater, since the lopping off of taxes has necessarily greatly reduced the income. It is expected, however, that the February statement will show a decrease.

THE dispatches from Washington now have it that Mr. Fish is to leave the Cabinet on the fourth of March, and be succeeded by Wm. M. Evarts. We suppose this programme will do, until something else is started by correspondents at the Capital. In the meantime, we shall wait with patience, well satisfied that the country will move along as usual, whether Mr. Fish or Mr. Evarts, or somebody else, holds the portfolio of Secretary of State.

THE *American Agriculturist* is one of the best papers of its class published in the country, if, indeed, it does not head the list. We really do not see how any live, progressive farmer, who is desirous of making the best out of his labor, can afford to be without such a practical help. It is filled with just such matter as he needs, and withal contains the results of the thought and practical experience of some of the best farmers in the country. In addition to its exclusively agricultural feature, the *Agriculturist* is especially attractive in the household, and will be found a valuable addition to the literature of the home circle. The opening number for the New Year indicates that its former high character is to be maintained.

THE completion of the railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico will shortly be celebrated with great pomp, and be the occasion of a national jubilee. It being the first railway to the ancient Halls of the Montazumas, is opening will inaugurate a new industrial and political epoch, which, under the wise administration of President Lerdo de Tejada, will doubtless ultimately make the Mexican Republic strong and powerful among the nations. The road which is about completed, is only a link in the great chain, which it has been decided to build, from the Gulf to the Pacific. It is 250 miles long, and passes through a picturesque and rich country, diversified by valley, plain and mountain, great in agriculture and mineral resources. Within a few years the entire road will be finished through to the Pacific, and will be crossed by another running north and south, connecting with the Denver road and thence to the Missouri river. Mexico is but just emerging from the dim past of an obsolete and effeminate thraldom, and will, ere long assume her proper place.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

It is evident that the Governments of both England and the United States are intent upon closely watching the developments which may be imminent in the Sandwich Islands. General Schofield, military commander of the Pacific, has been authorized to sail in the steamer California, the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, which is about departing for Honolulu, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, but really, it is surmised, for the purpose of bearing important government dispatches, and possibly, acting for this Government, should any attempt be made by other Powers to take summary possession of the islands during the present interregnum. It is even hinted that President Grant leans toward the idea of annexing the territory of the late King Kamehameha to the United States in some form or other, either as a territory or a dependency, similar to those of Great Britain in Asia, Africa and America. In this latter form, the obnoxious question of annexing the islands to the United States as sovereign commonwealths is avoided in a measure; but we confess to grave doubts of the propriety of even such a policy. We do not see any object to be gained in such a course, that cannot be fully acquired by treaty with whoever may turn out to be the ultimate owner and ruler of the Hawaiian Islands, and we regret to find a contrary course approved in any quarter.

If, however, there should turn out to be a probability of the islands falling into the hands of England, the demands of our growing trade on the Pacific with China and Japan may possibly make it a matter of more deep concern to us as to the future ownership of them. That trade, although only in its infancy, is at present vast in magnitude and rich in results to our commerce, and deserves to be fostered by the Government in every possible way. If it shall be endangered, by the proprietorship of the islands passing into the hands of England or other power, it may become a necessity, which must not be unappreciated, for our Government to take possession. The visit of General Schofield may not be unattended by results of the greatest importance, and we are inclined to view it as an indication that President Grant is in possession of information which has thus far been withheld from the public. While it is not denied that the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands look with great respect on our Government and prefer it, for many reasons, over any other, yet it is not known, so far as we can learn, how they would vote on the question of a protectorate.

President Grant is reported to have said recently that if the Hawaiian Islands were to be governed by a foreign power, the United States held the first claim by right of proximity, and the greater importance of their trade on the Pacific. But the assembling of a large fleet of British vessels at the islands would appear to indicate that that claim might be disputed. In the meantime a considerable number of our vessels has been ordered to rendezous at Honolulu, and thus the question grows more interesting.

PRUDENCE THE ESSENCE OF WISDOM.

There appears to be a growing desire in some parts of the country, and particularly in the larger cities, to ask for a closer surveillance, on the part of the Government, over the conduct and inner workings of the National Banks. Improprieties have late[illegible] in some instances, been brought to light, [illegible] if the law has not in the letter been [illegible] spirit has been assuredly. A [illegible] in the condition of the [illegible] of Chicago, where in[illegible] that the capital [illegible] actually paid [illegible] existence. As soon as the deposits amounted to a sufficient sum to justify the hazard of the thing, this borrowed capital was repaid out of the funds of the depositors, leaving the latter wholly at the mercy of the bank officers. It was further found that the President of the bank had been discounting his own paper to an amount far exceeding the ten per cent. allowed by the law, and the illegal work had been carefully and cunningly covered up by a clever trick.

Bank directors are seldom as particular in watching the movements of the officers as the interests of stockholders and depositors demand. Too much confidence is apt to be the rule; and while we admit that a certain degree of that article is a prime necessity in the conduct of a bank or any other concern where money is largely handled, yet it ought never to be permitted to interfere with a thorough and searching examination of the institution's affairs at any and all times, by the Board of Directors. The interest of those who confide in the honesty and capacity of the latter imperatively demand this, but it is too often shirked or glossed over and made a nominal scrutiny in order to lighten the labor, and in deference to the feelings of the bank officers. This is all wrong; no Board of Directors is doing their plain duty to those who trust them with power over the affairs of an institution who fail to make the closest scrutiny into its books, accounts and assets. Nor ought confidence or a squeamishness to interfere with this. No honest official will object to an examination of every item of his work; none but a dishonest one would.

The National Banking system is as near a perfect machine as the wisdom and experience of our best financiers could devise, and so long as it shall be honestly and faithfully, both in letter and spirit, carried out by the institutions organized under it, just so long will it continue to hold the confidence of the country, and remain to confer its obvious blessings on all who trust it. But should it at any time fail to command the respect and confidence and priority as a safe enactment, it will be wholly owing to its improper enforcement. It has been highly commended by many leading European financiers, and the almost unanimous verdict of the moneyed men of this country is in its favor. It is calculated to bestow important assistance to the National Treasury and interests, as well as to those who own stock under it, and trust their money with institutions organized under it. We hope, therefore, for these and many other reasons that could be urged, that its privileges will be carefully guarded, and that it will continue to hold its present high position in the minds of intelligent men.

The above remarks, of course, are not intended to apply *directly* to any of the National Banks of this neighborhood. We believe we are perfecly safe in expressing, unhesitatingly, our belief that the moneyed institutions of the country are more safely and properly conducted than those of this county. The interests of their stockholders in the discounting of paper are closely and jealously guarded, whilst those of the depositors are seldom, if ever, put in jeopardy, no matter what large and tempting inducements, in the way of high rates of interest, are offered to trench on the deposits in order to swell the discount line.

But what we have written on the subject does apply *indirectly* to our institutions as well as to all others of a similar character, and too great care cannot be possibly exercised in scrutinizing the daily business of the banks. Our faith in human nature, when subject to temptation, has been lately put to several severe and annoying tests, and we are obliged to say that *too much confidence* is a dangerous rule for Bank Directors or any one else. Many a man—though believing himself rigidly honest—when temptation has been thrown in his way by Satan, and all watch has been withdrawn from his movements, has, in a sad moment, fallen a victim to averice, when the knowledge that he was watched and sure to be detected, would have saved him. Therefore is the rule a good one in every case, both with the honest and the weak, never to relax a close vigilance nor leave a single door unbarred. A faithful compliance with this good rule is enjoined by the law upon all Directors of National Banks, and its enforcement can not surely be complained of by any one. Had this been done, the unfaithful President of the Scandinavian Bank would not probably now be a scape-grace defaulter and a vagabond fleeing away to Europe with his pockets well lined with other people's money.

STATE NEWS.

THE members of the First Presbyterian Church, Bridgewater, completely surprised their pastor, Rev. James M. Shields, on Christmas eve, by presenting him with a very handsome and valuable parlor set.

ON Thursday of last week, about 3 o'clock P. M., while David Cains and wife, of Beaver county, were away from their house, the clothes of two of their little children caught fire, and before any assistance could be rendered, one of them, aged six years, was so badly burned that she died at seven o'clock the same day. The other received but little injury.

A MAN named Cannan, residing in Westmoreland county, hung himself on New Year's morning. He was found with a rope around his neck and attached to a bed-post. He was an intemperate man in his early years, but had not drank anything intoxicating for twenty years or more, until a short time ago. He was about eighty years old.

A BARN belonging to R. B. Magee, in South Oil City, was burned on Sunday evening. As usual, the job was done with an exploded lamp, and Mr. Magee himself was the man who carried the article into his hay loft. When the explosion took place he went down stairs on the double quick—in fact, he did not stay on the order of his going, but went at once, and head first at that. Loss, $300; insurance, $300.

AN incident, worth mentioning, that has not been recorded in any of the papers, took place near the time of the prospect horror. H. H. Potter, General Superintendent of the road, got off the train at Mayville, and stood talking with a gentleman when the train started, (the conductor was not aware of the fact that he was off the train). He (Potter) ran after the train, motioning it to stop, but no one seeing him he was obliged to turn back in high dudgeon. All know what happened to the train three miles farther out. It is not likely that Mr. Potter will discharge the conductor for not taking him aboard the train.

ON Christmas night, while the young people of Lottsville and vicinity were having a Christmas dance at Eastman's Hotel in Lottsville, the barn belonging to the hotel took fire. Everybody turned out and worked hard to save it, but in vain. Twelve horses and some of the sleighs belonging to the guests were burned. It is said the cries of the poor horses were piteous to hear, but it was impossible to save them. Most of these were favorite and valuable animals. One span was valued at $500 by their owner. Several others were valued at from $200 to $300 each. The whole loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000. No insurance on the building.

ON Sunday morning last, John Gill, a young man, aged about seventeen years, son of Roger Gill, of White Mill, Wayne county, on the Honesdale Branch, met with a most horrible death. With a party of other boys, he had gone on the ice in the canal for the purpose of skating to Hawley. Coming to the drop-gate of the lock at the lower part of the village, instead of getting out of the lock and walking around it, he attempted to climb up and get down on the other side. He had scarcely taken hold of the gate to raise himself up, when some of its fastenings gave way, and it came down like the lid of a trunk. The gate is made to fit tight against the bottom of the canal when down, and weighs four tons. Young Gill was crushed between it and the canal bed, and mangled into a shapeless mass from his waist down. As the gate fell he gave one piercing shriek.

THE Tidioute *Journal* gives the particulars of the explosion of a boiler, of twenty-five horse power, at Triumph, last week. It was the property of Pierson & McKain. The cause of the explosion is not given, though it is stated that no blame attaches to the engineer. The engine and engine house were completely demolished, and a hole was torn in the ground as if a can of nitro-glycerine had been kicked around there. The arch of the engine was scattered over an area of about twelve rods. Huge stones, weighing nearly half a ton, were hurled into the air, and were found ten rods from the position of the engine house. One of these stones flew over the head of a Mr. Smith, and so close as to make him wink. Another fragment struck a pipe line of the Tidioute Oil Pipe Company, breaking it in two pieces. The loss of oil to the company by this breakage is about seventy-five barrels. It is estimated that the stone which struck the pipe weighs eight hundred pounds.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN Bates county, Missouri, one terminus of a petrified snake has been struck and about two rods of him laid bare. Excavations toward the head are still in progress.

THE peat deposits of Italy cover an area of about 100,000 acres. She pays $8,000,000 annually to other nations for fuel, and is now endeavoring to economise by using compressed peat.

IN New York during 1872 there were 8,445 marriages, and 11,898 births of living children. The deaths exceed the births by nearly 11,000. The death roll is 22,341, being 6,000 in excess of last year.

MR. GEORGE W. PALMER, disgusted with the number of his sheep which have been killed by dogs, lately offered two cents per pound, gross weight, for all the dogs "raised" within five miles of Saltville, Va., where he lives.

MILWAUKEE has shipped, this year, wheat and flour to the amount of 17,633,821 bushels. Its manufactures are claimed to foot up $20,000,000, of which iron and lager beer are the largest, the former yielding $4,000,000; the other $3,000,000.

THE National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England were recently instrumental in sending fifty laborers to Brazil. It is evident that the managers of that body need information regarding the greater attractions and advantages afforded by this country to immigrants.

THERE is nothing Texas needs so much at this time as an increase of mail facilities. Her settlements are extending so rapidly that, where a few months nothing was seen but here and there the lonesome cabin of a solitary settler, may now be found large, intelligent and thrifty settlements.

A DIVORCE has recently been granted to a Hindostanee woman for the singular reason that her husband unintentionally exercised over her such an overpowering mesmeric influence, that whenever she was in his presence she immediately fell into a sleep from which there was no waking her.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., drug clerks laugh and grow obese over physicians' prescriptions of this style: "½galon turpontin, 4 botels uv Paridavis pane ciller, 2 ounses uv campor, one botel of garglen oil, 10 cts uv asivity; to be shaken, and taken inside or out; it don't make any differunts which."

A SPRINGFIELD family was recently made sick by their coffee at breakfast, and a little while afterward there flashed upon the housewife the discovery that she had accidentally taken "the aromatic berry," not from the coffee canister, but from the tobacco can, which was its perfect duplicate.

ON Sunday afternoon, at Louisville, Miss Carrie Rogers, aged 20, daughter of Dr. Lewis Rogers, had her clothing catch fire from contact with the grate. The burning clothing was torn from her person, but not until she was so badly injured that she lingered in great agony till morning when she died.

THE prospects are bad for the producers and lovers of French wines. The philoxes, a very obstinate and persevering insect, is fast ruining the vines in Provence, and has done fearful damage in the Bordeaux section. It also attacks fruit trees. Thus far the means employed against the little pest have proved failures.

HERE is a specimen of what women can do. The women of the Attakapas parishes and St. Landry, Louisiana, have sent to market yearly since the war, not less than a million dollars' worth of chickens and eggs, besides supplying home demands, and the villages, and those who do not raise chickens in those parishes.

ONE of the largest iron works in Scotland has orders on its books to last four months, and recently refused one large order. These extensive works, which are near Glasgow, employ 3,600 men, have 53 steam engines of different sizes, and are now turning out from 1,300 to 1,500 tuns of finished iron per week, principally plates and angles.

A COLORED woman named Mrs. Bowser, living near Mechanicsburg, separated from her husband a few days ago, and on Saturday her husband returned to claim their little girl. Words ensued, whereupon the woman cut the child's throat and then her own. The child will die. The woman will live, and is now lodged in jail. It is thought she is crazy.

EDWARD S. DICKENSON, a New Hampshire drummer," recently obtained an Indiana divorce without giving his wife proper notice, and last week married a Nashua girl. Wife number one didn't like this proceeding, and surprised the couple at their boarding-place, whereupon a scene of wild confusion ensued, which terminated at the Police Court in Dickenson's giving $1,000 bail for his appearance before the grand jury, and wife number two $500.

GLYCERINE is generally used in Dresden in place of water in gas metres. After being long so used it becomes foul, and requires purification. The fluid is first heated to from 50 deg. to 60 deg., and next to from 130 deg. to 150 deg., in order to eliminate water, ammoniacal compounds, and other volatile impurities; the glycerine is next filtered over granulated animal charcoal. Some 300 cwts. to 400 cwts. of glycerine are annually purified in this manner at Dresden.

DESIRING to prevent explosions in mines caused by the carelessness of tobacco smokers, an ingenious person in England proposes to have tobacco smoke furnished in mines in the same way as gas or water is supplied to houses. He would have earthenware jars of tobacco placed on the surface of the ground near the pit's mouth, the smoke from which is to be inhaled through india rubber tubes running inside the mine. The approval of the miners has not, however, been assured for the singular plan.

PERSONAL.

IN Ulysses, N. Y., lives a man named Samuel Van, who, it is stated, was born in 1772.

DR. KLEIN, Dean of the Chapter of Limburg, has been appointed private chaplain at the Vatican.

WE read that Miss Louisa Alcott gets $10,000, copyright, on her writings—and we hope it is true.

THE nuptials of Ezra Comfort, 80, and Eliza Carr, 19, were celebrated at Chester, Pa., the other day.

THE widow of the celebrated French writer and critic Proudhon, is said to make a precarious living as a washerwoman in Paris.

GOVERNOR PALMER has given the murderer McNulty a respite of thirty-five days in which to present his appeal for a *supersedeas*.

MRS. JULIA W. HUNT is before the courts of San Francisco, pleading for a divorce from her husband, Oliver D. Hunt, brother of Laura D. Fair, the Crittenden killer.

DAVID BAILEY, of Cambria, Somerset county, Maine, is the oldest postmaster in New England. He was appointed under the administration of John Quincy Adams in 1828.

REV. JOHN W. JOHNSON, a native of Effingham, N. H., and for twenty-five years a missionary in China, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died at Swatow on the 21st of October.

A SAN FRANCISCO man laughed until he had the cramp, to see a lady fall through a trap door in his sidewalk; but he never smiled when the court informed him he must pay $500 for his sport.

ANNA DICKINSON has a sister, Susan, who possesses equal ability and is quite as much an orator as her sister, but modestly refuses to occupy the [illegible] platform, because, she says, "I have not Anna's beauty!"

IT is said that the venerable Madame Bonaparte, who has been in feeble health for some time past, is now seriously ill, and that her recovery is doubtful. Madame Bonaparte was married to Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, (afterward King of Westphalia,) in Baltimore, December 27, 1803. Her legal name is Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson.

A SAN FRANCISCO reporter recently interviewed Matilda Herron, and he says there was a bottle on the table labeled "citrate of magnesia," and when she saw him eyeing it, she took the bottle in her left hand, put her right arm around his neck, and in spite of his struggles, compelled him to taste the stuff, lest he should go off and write that she kept whisky in her room.

N. P. LANGFORD has recently examined all the National Banks on the Pacific Coast, and in all the territories; and since he left St. Paul, in May last, he has also explored the Yellowstone country, including the geyser region and the great National Park as the head of the Yellowstone river, and has traveled in all not less than 21,000 miles, of which about 2,800 miles had been by stage and 1,100 miles on horseback.

M. KISLOF has a claim against wealthy Madame Kronglikof, of Koslof, in the Russian district of Tambof. He went to her house late at night, and forced his way to her bed room, from whence she drove him with a revolver. He prosecuted her and she was fined fifty roubles. She appealed, her daughter appearing as her advocate, whereupon Kislof was sent to prison for two months, and Madame went free. Women have rights in Russia which should tempt some of our ambitious sisters.

THE new Russian sea-going turret-ship "Peter the Great," recently launched at St. Petersburg, is 329 feet 8 inches long, and has an outside breadth of 63 feet. The builder's measurement is 5,352 tons, and the displacement with coals, stores and water in boilers will be 9,664 tons, at a mean draft of 23 feet 6 inches. The ship differs in many respects from the English and American turret-ships. She will be able to make a long voyage of 17 days at a high rate of speed in any kind of weather. There are two large turrets, which are plated with 16 inches of iron, and each of the four guns she is to carry is of steel, breech-loading, with a 12-inch bore. The projectiles will weigh 700 pounds.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Condition and Prospects of Agriculture.

The *American Agriculturist* says there is at the present time a wide-spread dissatisfaction among farmers in regard to the condition and prospects of our agriculture. High wages, exorbitant freights, and low prices for our products have a depressing effect. Many farmers think we shall never see good times again. They are proposing all sorts of remedies—some good and some bad. What we propose to do, and to recommend the farmer readers to do, is to stick to the farm. The darkest hour of the night is often just before daybreak. Agriculture will be as profitable in the future as in the past—and, we believe, more so. Let us keep at work. Let those of us who are poor cut down expenses as much as possible, buying nothing we can get along without. Let us take good care of the stock this winter, and get everything ready for a vigorous push at farm work in the spring. Now, at the commencement of a new year, let us make up our minds to be better men and better farmers. We all ought to know our weak points. There is occasionally a farmer who is so excessively systematic and orderly that he does little else than "putter." He has no disposition to undertake a big job and put it through. Others like nothing but steady work. They would rather build a fence around a twenty-acre lot than stop to pick up a few rails that have blown off. A good farmer must have both dispositions. He must push forward the large jobs and attend to the little ones at the same time. He *must* be systematic and orderly. In short, he must think as well as work.

On a Cup of Coffee.

It has been said, says *Scribner*, that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this, and the principal one, of course, must be that so few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of receipts and directions published, which teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by making it in open vessels; by steeping it; by not steeping it; by clearing it; by not clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse, and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these. Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simple—*never decant it*. Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives the essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table. And one word about these cups. When the coffee enters them, it should find the milk or cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.

Care of Animals.

Animals must receive regular, and irregular, attention. They cannot help themselves. Their daily wants must be supplied—and these vary somewhat according to the weather. It is here that the intelligence, promptness and experience of the farmer manifest themselves. Where there is much stock to attend to, and only say two persons to do the work, it is important to know what to do first. This will vary according to circumstances. In our own case, commencing say at half-past five in the morning, the horses are first attended to, the stable cleaned out, and the horses fed and watered. Then feed and milk the cows. Then breakfast. The first thing after breakfast, or about sunrise, feed the sheep their grain, clean out the racks, and give fresh straw or hay. Then feed the pigs, attending the youngest first; and then feed the poultry a little grain. After this, clean horses, pump water for the sheep, clean out the cow stables, and water the cows, clean out pigpens, and do whatever is necessary to make them comfortable. Cook food for pigs, slice turnips for the sheep and mangels for the cows and pigs, and get everything ready for next morning's feeding. This is a great point. Much work can be done before breakfast, provided everything is ready at your hand.—*Agriculturist*.

Remarkable Cure by Nature.

In the San Francisco *Call* of the 11th inst., we find the following: "Yesterday we met with a horse which had its hoof torn off by the wheel of a dray on Howard street, some weeks since. The owner was advised at the time to shoot the horse, but the animal being not only valuable, but a favorite, it was determined, if possible, to effect its cure. The horse was slung for nine days, during which time it suffered most acute pain, the nature of which may be imagined in a degree by any one who has had a nail violently torn off. After this time the pain apparently abated, and the horse was lowered to his feet, the wounded foot being well preserved from any undue amount of exertion. The horn, or hoof, has now grown two-thirds of its natural size, and in a proper shape, and it is hoped that by grass time the horse will be fit to turn out, and that by summer the hoof will be sufficiently strong to bear a shoe, and allow the animal to return to work. The cure has been brought about by humane treatment and constant care. The horny matter has secreted itself in the same manner as the matter which composes our nails is secreted.

Cover Your Horse's Breast.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Star* makes the following sensible remarks, which we copy as being particularly pertinent at this junture:

"I am surprised that no one has called attention to the want of protection to the most important part of the horse—the breast. You will see horses on the streets with covering on the back, and breast exposed. Every one who owns a horse should be aware that the lungs and throat of this animal require as much protection in this climate as the breast of a man.

"When we breast the cutting easterly winds, or the cold clear wind of the west, we, as rational beings, cover well the breast, protecting the most important organ of the body—the lungs.

"Let every one who owns a horse have an apron made to come from the collar to near the knees, and not sweat one part of the body that can nearly protect itself, to the expense of the all-important part, the breast of the animal."

Valuable Recipes.

For Vinegar.—If you have no cider to make vinegar, you can keep yourself well supplied by saving your apple parings; you can put them in a crock, with a little water on them, so they will not dry up, and when full stew them and press like jelly, rinse the pulp from the jelly, and put in a keg with a few white beans, and vinegar will result in a short time. A pint of white beans in a barrel of cider will bring it to vinegar in a short time if in a moderately warm place.—JOHN NORTH, *Washington Co., N. Y.*

Scrapple.—Boil hog faces separate from the livers and hearts. When they are thoroughly cooked, chop them all up very fine together. Strain the bones out of the liquor, and put the meat into it, with salt, pepper and sage to your taste. Put this over the fire, and to every 4 gallons of the mixture add 1 quart of corn meal, and 1 quart of buckwheat meal. Let it boil until quite thick, and put it into pans. Cut it in thin slices, and fry a rich brown on both sides. It makes an excellent relish.

How to Make Cider.—Take a peck of apples, quarter and cut the seeds out of them, and cook until quite soft in two gallons of water; as soon as they are cool enough to handle stir them well and press the juice out through a coarse cloth. This makes a very mild and pleasant drink, and does not cause sickness like cider made from uncooked apples. It is better than isinglass for jelly, and almost as good as sugar, preserves and apple-butter.

Corn Bread Rusk.—Take six cupfuls of corn meal, four cupfuls of wheat flour, two cupfuls of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of soda, and a little salt; mix this well together, knead it into dough, then make two cakes of it, and put into the tin or iron pans, and bake one hour.

A Nice Fried Cake.—Take one cup of sugar, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one cup of sweet milk, and stir in flour until thick enough. Then fry quickly.

Frizzled Beef.—Put a piece of butter the size of an egg into a skillet; sliver up some beef and put in, turning nearly all the time till done. Put the meat in one side of the skillet, and put in a little cream, milk or water for gravy.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

France and Germany at the Outset of the Late War.

In the course of a lecture in Boston the other evening, Senator Schurz said:

"At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, while Prussia was in its best condition, France was in her worst. Her people had been the pets of nations, admired and looked up to by all. The reason of this was that they were united on every subject, and all the light being thus brought into one ray, drew forth the admiration of the world. Paris is France in the sense that in it is concentrated all the intellect of the nation, but in the matter of area and comparative population it is but a small portion. That Paris is so powerful is a great misfortune for France, as that city, ruling the nation, and one man ruling it, the entire country might thus be under his control. Her people were uneducated throughout the country, because all the learning was absorbed in Paris, and as a natural consequence they were the most ignorant and superstitious in all of Western Europe. The peasant paid his taxes, gave his son to the army in the conscription or furnished a substitute, voted now and then for a Member of Assembly, of which he knew nothing, and helped at intervals to establish republics concerning which he had not the faintest idea. This blind ignorance was manifested in the election of Napoleon as President of the Republic in 1848, those voting for him doing so almost solely on account of the name which he bore. Napoleon worked upon the worst characteristics of the French people, establishing an administration unsurpassed for its corruption, the latter extending even to the army, so that the war came and found them totally unprepared. Napoleon was like the ancient Sphynx, always propounding riddles to be answered by those who approached him. Bismarck came, and the Emperor asked: "Who am I?" Bismarck replied "You are a humbug." The two powers stood face to face; Germany, on one side, in the full bloom of strength, her people wishing to become a nation, at whose head should be placed a power directed by those recognized to be the best statesmen and the best captains of Europe; on the other side, France, entirely unprepared, and her people over-estimating themselves and their powers; her administration corrupt, and her army almost worthless, though composed of brave men. Such being the condition of the nations opposed to each other, how could the result have been otherwise? The Imperial Colossus fell at the first blow, and the Germans overflowed the country. Thus we see one great power rise upon the ruins of another."

Attempting to Scare a Husband.

[From the Utica (N.Y.) Herald.

An Adams wife, the other night, thought she would scare her husband a little, "just for fun." She told him she should pass the night away from home, and then, when night came, she hid under the bed. Her husband, in due time, came home and retired for the night; and then the lady remembered, too late, that her poorer half was a brave man, and that any demonstration on her part might result in her receiving the contents of his revolver. So, after giving the subject deliberate consideration, she concluded not to frighten her husband. Becoming tired of her uncomfortable position on the floor, she at length ventured in a faint voice to call his name. Explanations followed, and the lady has played the part of a burglar for the last time.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

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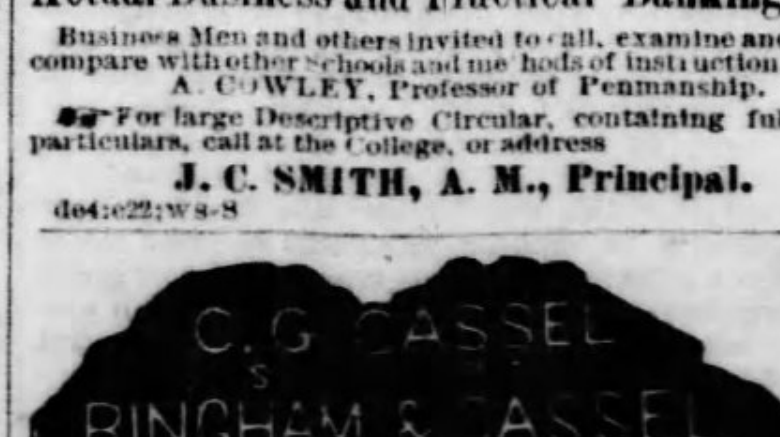

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At 25c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
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Flannels—all prices,
Plain, White and Red Flannels, very cheap.

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At 18¾c., Plaids, very cheap.
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Black Silks, cheap.
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At $1, Striped Silks, worth $1.50.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,
At the lowest prices, at
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JOS. HORNE & CO.
Will continue to offer during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
Previous to the annual taking of Stock,
VERY MANY
GOOD BARGAINS
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No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
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Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
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CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
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In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
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FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
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In taking stock we find a number of
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of which we have left but enough for one or two rooms. We offer these for a short time at a very
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE,
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To purchasers of single carpets or larger bills this month.
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At $1.50, New Felt Skirts.
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Ladies' and Misses' Furs, very low.
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Sacking Cloths, &c.
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NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
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Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
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The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
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which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
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CALL AND EXAMINE THE
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A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.
Warranted to be Perfect in Operation
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GET THE BEST
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SCALES,
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ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot [illegible] feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot [illegible] feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
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ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 1¼ acres of ground, and about [illegible] bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 225 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
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A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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Call and examine
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COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and Second street, Eighth ward, at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Henry, Watts & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, [illegible], McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Park, & Co., J. H. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania [illegible].

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SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH.

RIVER DISASTERS.

The Ice Gorge at Cincinnati Broken.

DAMAGE TO STEAMBOATS.

One Hundred Barges Swept Away.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—The ice gorge above this city broke this morning at two o'clock, and swept away the coal fleet at Brosmer's Landing. At McCoy's and Brown's Coal Landings, above the Suspension bridge, the ice has not yet moved, and everything is intact, but serious trouble is expected when it does give way. The steamer Mountain Boy is sunk, and the Messenger is in a sinking condition.

The damage roughly estimated, as caused at this point, is put at from $150,000 to $200,000. There are about nineteen feet of water. The flow of ice slacked at five o'clock this evening; then, an hour later, commenced running again, but about nine o'clock the rapid rising of the river and the retarded movement of ice indicated a gorge below at the mouth of the Great Miami.

The chief loss is in coal barges torn loose at the lower landing and carried down the river and probably sunken. The Fifth street ferry boat has been torn loose and carried down the river since dark. Her fate is not known. The stern wheel steamer Kate Putnam was struck at seven o'clock and sunk. The water is in her cabin. The value of the boat was $15,000, owned by Captain Brown. She was insured for $6,000 in Cincinnati and Marrietta offices.

The little steamer Daniel Boone has been crowded ashore by the Ohio No. 4. Her cabin was utterly smashed to splinters by the upper guard of the Ohio No. 4. Damage $2,000.

The stern wheel steamer Messenger, old, worth $9,000, had one of her engines badly damaged by being crowded by boats lying along side nearer the current of the river.

The Kitty Hegler has been shoved ashore, but the rise of water is floating her again. The barge Nightingale has sunk. She was worth $1,000.

About one hundred barges have been torn loose and taken away. Their average value is $15,000 each. Some of these barges may be recovered, but it is not probable that many will be saved. The barges chiefly belong to coal dealers, the gas company and stone dealers. The barges were harbored at lower Covington, where last winter they escaped.

Later intelligence shows that nearly all the barges were empty, and very little coal has been lost. The losses are distributed among a great number of persons.

The Kate Putman was owned by Drown Hall and Best, Curtiss & Nye, all of Marietta.

The Mountain Boy, which sunk this morning, is extremely under water this evening.

The Annie Laurie is thought to be greatly exposed to the flood of ice from the Licking, but has not yet been hurt.

It is expected the Licking will open to-night, which will have probably the effect of raising the river four or five feet here, and may destroy every boat at the landing. Few boats above Broadway are out of reach of damage from the Licking breaking up. The boatmen expect it to-night, with much apprehension. This evening the ice had nearly stopped flowing here, indicating almost certainly a firm gorge below. Several boats are anchored in the middle of the river, with full steam on. The pressure on the boats driving them ashore has been so great as to bend and cave in the great stanchions of the New Orleans wharf boat by the pushing of steamers alongside against her.

At half-past ten o'clock the river gorged, and stopped running, but in a few minutes after eleven it started to move slowly. The dread of the result from the overflow of the Licking increases. The Fifth street ferry boat was thrown on dry land on the Kentucky shore, opposite the lower part of the city. About fifty barges have been crushed to pieces and scattered along the shore on both sides of the river in the lower part of the city. At one o'clock the river was still, and the Licking had not run out.

MILWAUKEE.

Commerce of 1872—Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life — The Manufacturing Interests.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 31.—The annual report of the commerce of Milwaukee for 1872 shows the receipts and shipments of various products as follows: Receipts: Flour, 215,977 bbls.; wheat, 13,275,726 bushels; oats, 1,608,048 bushels; corn, 2,041,196 bushels; rye, 410,133 bushels; barley, 1,447,569 bushels. The shipments of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat footup 17,633,821 bushels.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

Louis Fethke was to-day sentenced to the State prison for life, for the murder of his wife, last fall.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

The *Sentinel* of to-morrow morning will contain an account of the manufacturing interest of this city for the past year, from which the following is substracted: Total amount realized from all articles, $20,000,000. The principal articles are iron, $4,000,000; tanners, $2,500,000; clothing, 2,000,000; tobacco and cigars, $2,500,000; beer, 3,000,000. The balance is miscellaneous. 8,000 men are employed.

NEVADA.

Struggle for the Senatorship.

VIRGINIA, December 31.—Notwithstanding the election of Jno. P. Jones, now Superintendent of the Crown Point mine, at Gold Hill, as the successor of Senator Nye, has been regarded as a foregone conclusion, strong efforts are in progress to secure enough disaffected Republicans to unite with the Democrats to elect Thos. Sands. The *Territorial Enterprise*, in a leader this morning, treats the question as virtually settled before the primaries in favor of Jones, and is confident the combination will be unsuccessful. It says: "To maintain their rights, and to secure a fulfilment of their expressed wishes, the people have to pursue a defeated foe and struggle with him anew on the very threshold of the legislative halls. Let the conflict be of so memorable and terrible a character as will deter all future public enemies from invoking a similar contest, that the members of the Legislature should make a common cause with the public in dealing out stern retribution to every one who attempts to destroy its character or conspire against the rights and expressed wishes of the people.

The Legislature meets on Monday.

CASUALTIES.

A Passenger Coach Thrown Down An Embankment

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 31.—A collision occurred early this morning in the Indianapolis yard, between a freight train on the I. & St. L. R. R. and a through passenger car from Cincinnati to Peoria, Ills., which was being transferred from the I. C. & L. to the I. & B. W. R. R. The passenger coach was thrown from the track into Pogues' run, down an embankment ten or twelve feet. The car was filled with passengers and turned over on its side. One lady and two children were seriously hurt, but none fatally injured.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

The Coal Mining Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, January 2.—The coal operators having made a compromise proposition for 1873, namely: the basis of 1872, sliding down if coal declines as low as $2.25 per ton as the minimum, this has been presented through the President of the Workingmens' Benevolent Association, and until it is accepted there will be few collieries worked. All the collieries as far as heard from are now stopped, but it is expected that the men will accept the offer and work will be speedily resumed.

CALIFORNIA.

The War With the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—The military sent to fight the Modoc Indians have not yet succeeded in drawing the warriors out from their stronghold in Ben Wright Cave. Every stratagem thus far has failed. Howitzers and bombshells from Fort Vancouver will be used against them. More troops have been stationed at Fort Klamath. Captain Jack's band has been increased to over one hundred well armed fighting men.

Afraid of the Gallows.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 31.—William Cluck, convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, committed suicide to-day. He complained of feeling unwell this morning, and remained in bed, but nothing strange was noticed until about one o'clock. A physician was called to see him, and it was discovered that he had taken morphine. The morphine had been concealed in a piece of fool's cap paper, and inclosed in a part of a newspaper. A stomach pump was applied immediately, but without effect, and he died at two o'clock. It is not known from what source he obtained the poison.

Report of the Auditor of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., 31.—The Auditor's report for the fiscal year, which now in Cincinnati corresponds with the calendar year, shows four and a half millions receipts and four and a quarter millions expenditures. The revenue collected in Ohio in the first collection district in December was $623,000, of which $515,000 were from spirits.

Congressional Election in the Bradford District.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 2.—At a special election held to-day in the Bradford district of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Mr. Mercur, Mr. Bunnel, Republican, was elected by about 1,000 majority over Victor E. Piollet.

Susan B. Anthony in Jail.

ROCHESTER, December 31.—Yesterday afternoon fourteen of the women held for illegal voting at the late election gave bail to appear in the Albany Court. Susan B. Anthony refused to furnish bail, and was remanded to jail.

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

The U. P's. in Council—Rev. John Galley Elected Moderator—Rev. S. B. Reed Resigns the Pastorate of the Fifth Church—His Reasons—The Eighth Church—Delegates to the General Assembly—An Official Statement of the Fifth Church Difficulty.

The Presbytery of the Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The attendance of members was large, and several interesting items of business discussed during the sitting. The constituency prayer was offered by the outgoing Moderator. Rev. T. H. Hanna. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Presbytery proceeded to elect a Moderator for the ensuing year. Rev. John Galley, pastor of the Fourth church, was chosen. Rev. Matthew Clark received a certificate of dismissal to Conemaugh Presbytery. Rev. W. A. Fulton, Dr. J. S. Easton, and Rev. Mr. Patterson were invited to sit as consultative members.

The Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor of the Fifth church, tendered his resignation of said church, which was accepted and laid on the table. The Clerk was instructed to notify the congregation to appear by their commissioners and show cause, if it has any, why the resignation should not be accepted. The following is a verbatim copy of Mr. Reed's resignation and reason therefor:

To Monongahela Presbytery to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1872:

Dear Brethren: I hereby tender to you my resignation of the charge of the Fifth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh. My reasons for the step are the following:

1. Hostility to the Revised Psalm Book.
2. Opposition to Missionary Contributions.
3. Unrequited toil.

S. B. REED.

The financial agent, Rev. W. J. Reed, made a statement of the funds of the Presbytery.

Rev. W. J. Reed offered the following resolution.

1. That the Presbytery of Monongahela earnestly recommend the Board of Church Extention to appropriate to the Eighth church, Pittsburgh, five thousand dollars as a loan and twenty-five hundred dollars as a donation, subject to the usual regulations of the Board.

2. That a committee, consisting of Rev. W. J. Reid, be appointed to present the recommendation to the Board, and urge its adoption.

3. That a committee, consisting of Rev. W. J. Reed, Samuel Mahood and Rev. Jno. S. Sands, be appointed to prepare and publish in the *United Presbyterian*, a statement of the wants and prospects of the Eighth church, commending it to the liberality of the churches in this city and vicinity.

That the Committee to be appointed by the third resolution be also appointed a Financial Committee to attend to any contributions which may be made to said church.

On motion, Mansfield congregation was earnestly recommended to the Board of Church Extension.

The committee on the misunderstanding in the Eleventh Church, Temperanceville, reported and offered a resolution to the effect, that one of the members be requested to resign.

Objection was made to the report by Dr. Kerr, and others, who eulogized that member highly.

After a lengthened discussion the paper was referred to the following committee: Dr. Kerr, Rev. J. C. Boyd and Dr. Brown, to report during the session.

Presbytery next entered into an election of delegates to the next General Assembly. The following is the result:

Ministers—Principals: Revs. T. H. Hanna, R. B. Ewing, Dr. Kerr, W. P. Shaw; alternates: Revs. W. H. Andrew, C. B. Hatch, Dr. Greer, John Galley.

Elders—Principals: James M. Brown, W. W. Greer, George M. Reed, W. Glass; alternates; Col. J. B. Glenn, R. Brankstone, S. George and S. Cook.

On motion Presbytery adjourned for dinner, to meet 2½ o'clock.

Presbytery then adjourned in a body to the dining rooms of the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, where a substantial and bountiful repast was provided. During the discussion of the good things provided by the brethren, Rev. Warner Long, Superintendent of the Home, being called upon, proceeded to make an address upon the origin, workings and great success of this noble institution. Mr. Long politely gave his visitors all the desired information, and conducted as many as desired through the building.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery resumed its sitting at 2½ o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

Proceeded to the order of the day, namely, to hear a discourse from Mr. John S. McKee, as part of his trial for licensure. The text chosen was Romans vi. ch. 23 v.—last clause of the verse—"But the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The sermon was one of unusual ability, and although Mr. McKee presents a youthful appearance, he gives promise of eminent abilities.

Members of Presbytery proceeded to offer criticisms on the discourse, and were unanimous in their approval, and it was heartily approved and sustained for the object for which it was delivered.

A call from Verona, Pa., to Rev. J. D. Jones. On motion of Rev. S. B. Reed the call was sustained as regular. On motion of Rev. J. C. Boyd, the call was ordered to be forwarded to Frankfort Presbytery for acceptance. On motion, Rev. T. H. Hanna was appointed to sit on board of missions at the next General Assembly.

Dr. Kerr read a paper having in view the settlement of difficulties in Temperanceville congregation. The committee recommended that all the officers of the congregation be requested to resign, so as to reorganize the congregation. A commission was appointed to carry out the appointment of Presbytery.

After the transaction of some unimportant items the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Fifth church.

The resignation of Rev. S. B. Reed, under such peculiar circumstances, created a great deal of sorrow and genuine sympathy in the Presbytery. We were cognizant of all the particulars of the affair for some time, but by desire of those interested we deferred to mention it, but as the matter has been made public we refer to it briefly.

As is generally known, the United Presbyterian denomination has, after many years' preparation, adopted, at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1871, a new version of the Psalmody. The poetical version now in use and from time immemorial, is the one known as "Rouse's Version." Owing to the change of words in the English language and the changed circumstances of the church, a new and more modernized version was demanded. This has now been obtained, authorized by the church and adopted into many congregations. Some time since the Sabbath school teachers in Mr. Reed's church, feeling the need of music more adapted to the children, requested the session to grant them leave to introduce the new version. This was acceded to by the session, but certain parties objected, and thus a division arose. To harmonize all parties a congregational meeting was called to take a vote on the matter. The meeting was held on Monday evening. On the Sabbath previous the pastor had referred to the matter at some length, and intimated that in case the people would reject the newly authorized version he could resign. When the hour of meeting on Monday evening had arrived, the auditorium of the church was crowded with members and those interested. The pastor was present, and by virtue of his position, was about to take the chair; on a vote being taken he was rejected, and a member of session selected. Mr. Reed took his hat and left the meeting, deeply wounded at the unkindness. After a good deal of discussion a vote was taken when it was found that the "old version party" had a majority of eight—one hundred being in favor of the new, and one hundred and eight of the old. Presbytery meeting next day, Mr. Reed offered his resignation. The new version party claim that the entire proceedings, according to Presbyterial order, is illegal; that the Congregational meeting was illegal, and that according to the Book of Discipline it was the province of the session—and of them alone—to order the proposed change. They further claim that the other party is disloyal to the law of the church, and that in case of a division the minority could retain the property.

Rev. S. B Reed was some twelve or thirteen years ago pastor of the First U. P. Church, and after a pastorate of two years resigned and organized the Fifth U. P. Church. This church has had a history of almost unprecedented success. It is now one of the largest congregations in the two cities. Mr. Reed is beloved and respected by the brethren of the ministry and by all classes. He is a man of wonderful devotion to his work. He has many eminent qualities of head and heart. He is marked among his brethren for his meekness, gentleness and piety. As a missionary among the poor and the neglected he has no superior in the city. This matter falls on him with crushing effect, and he seems to think that his brightest hopes are blasted. We hope, however, that the worst may not be realized, but that better course may prevail, and peace, harmony and brotherly love may soon return.

> "Behold how good a thing it is,
> And how becoming well,
> Together such as brethren are
> In unity to dwell."

—*Rouse's Version.*

Partial Financial Returns of the County Officers.

Following are partial returns from county offices for the year just closed: Sheriff Fleming, fees of office, $31,760.47; For Sheriff advertising, $3,919.90; Prothonotary Ross' fees, $21,679.21; Recorder Hunter's fees, $40,411.88; Clerk Brown, (Quarter Sessions), $10,835.89; Clerk Hiland, (Orphans' Court), $3,062.96; Register Gray's fees, $5,845.03; District Attorney Bayne's fees, $6,277.25; Coroner West, $2,220.00.

The Coroner made his own salary and $220 for the county. The District Attorney made his salary—$4,000—and $1,890 for the county. Mr. Hiland, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register Gray, Clerk Brown, Recorder Hunter, and Sheriff Fleming did not come under the fee bill.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

Letters Held for Postage.—Hon. Edga Cowan, Greensburg, Pa., 3; Miss Bell Hacett, Ensworth, Pa., 3; Capt. J. K. Barbour Franklin, Pa., 3; Dr. J. Shaffer, Elizabeth, Pa., 3; F. A. Phillips, Corry, Pa., 3; Sisters of Mercy, St. Francis, P., 1; Adam McHattie, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2; Samuel Strub, Toledo, Ohio, 3.

A RELIABLE HOUSE.

One of Pittsburgh's Representative Firms—An Old and Sound Establishment—The Wholesale Grocery House of Messrs. John Wilson & Son—Notes of Interest to Purchasers.

One of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable of Pittsburgh's representative business houses is that of Messrs. John Wilson & Son, the well known wholesale grocery establishment, No. 297 Liberty street. The house dates its origin back to the year so memorable in the annals of Pittsburgh, 1845, when the business was commenced on Liberty street, from which thoroughfare it has never been removed. The senior member of the present firm, Mr. John Wilson, was one of the partners in the early house and for twenty-seven years has been actively identified with the trade, in which he has won a wide reputation for careful business tact, and fair honorable dealing in every transaction, so that to-day, none of our merchants is held in higher esteem. For many years he was associated with Mr. John Watt, well known in commercial circles, but about five years ago this gentleman retired, and his interest was taken by Mr. George W. Wilson, one of the present leaders of the house. The young partner had been associated in business relations with his father so long, that he became thoroughly versed in the mysteries of the trade, and the new firm gained in him a valuable acquisition. With the change, came also a removal into more commodious quarters, and the location at present occupied, was selected for the new headquarters. This building, No. 297 Liberty street, is a handsome four story brick structure with iron front, complete in all its apartments, and especially adapted for the purpose designed. It is one of the largest houses of the kind in the city—which was a necessity, as the firm enjoys a trade not excelled by any other Pittsburgh house in the same branch. From basement to fourth floor is stocked with goods, every article of which is warranted to be of the best character. In order to facilitate the movement of the goods, as occasion requires, from one floor to another, the house is supplied with a Reedy Patent Steam Hoisting apparatus, put up by Mr. Wm. Cunningham, the local agent in this city. This is one of the most perfect and simple contrivances we have ever seen, and is a noticeable feature in the building.

The trade carried on at the house is purely that of wholesale grocers, and there is everything in the store that purchasers of these class of goods could desire. Messrs. Wilson & Son are never behind the times, but keep up their stock fresh, and are ready to respond to all calls. They enjoy a very large trade throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and if a large patronage is any criterion, they must offer their patrons, the best of terms with the best of goods. Among their specialties just now, flour takes the lead; they are the agents for the celebrated brands, Polar Star, Highland Chief, Zenith, Ohio State, Star of the West. Special attention is also given to tobacco, their brands being Wilson's Extra, Wilson's Iron City and Dictator, Double Thick Navy 5's, Single Navy 3's and Pounds. Their general line of groceries is also large and carefully selected, and we know of no house in Pittsburgh we can more cordially recommend. Those of our friends who wish to purchase wholesale in the grocery trade, get goods at the most moderate prices, and receive courteous treatment, should extend their patronage to the house of John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.

DECEMBER REPORTS.

Notes from the Various Departments—Record of Public Business During the Past Month.

The following are the reports from some of the public offices, showing business transacted during the month just closed:

REGISTERS OFFICE.

Register Gray reports the following list of wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Hannah Donaldson	George Roberts.
Arad H. Harvey	Fayette Brown. D. N. White.
Rachael Dickson	Dr. A. G. McCandless.
Wm. S. McKee	Henry S. McKee. Stewart McKee. Hattie M. Lorenz.
Andreas Kramer	George Kramer.
James McKee	James McKee.
James Taylor	Martha Taylor.
Elias Jones	David Forsyth. John Skiles.
Peter Buehler	Christ. Schauer.
George Davies	George Chaddick.
David Clements	John Wylie.
Christina McMullan	Henry R. Chalfant.
Dennis Leonard	John Leonard. Robert Leonard. Sarah Leonard.
Frederick Martin	Mary Martin.
Johnathan K. Clowes	Margaret J. Clowes. Harlow F. Dunham.
Robert D. Bradey	Mary Brady.
James Ewing, Jr	Saml. J. Ewing.
Peter Kaltenborn	Dorothea L. Kaltenborn.
Robt. McMath	Jos. C. McMath. David McMath.
Henrietta Cosgave	Sylvester A Cosgrave. Wm. M. Cosgrave.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bond.
John Pelkerton	J. W. McCaskey	$ 100
Dr. Daniel McMeal	c. b. n. c. t. a. Jos. S. Cook, Esq	5,000
Wm. Kuechlin	Rev. Fred. Schieat	200
Samuel Martin	Robert Martin	200
Elizabeth Huston	J. W. Guy	200
Augustus Kuhn	Mary Kuhn	2,000
Chas. F. A. Knapp	Mrs. Mary Knapp	5,000
James Carroll	D. W. C. Carroll	600
Elizabeth Buckler	James Buckler	1,000
Elizabeth Elliott	Andrew Elliott	200
Rev. J. Knox	Alex. Bradley, W. W. Knox, S. B. McElroy,	10,000
Wm. S. Gill	Rhoda S. Gill	6,000
James Corbitt	Thos. McMahon	100
James E. Gill	James L. Black	100
Benedict Bichsel	Susanna Bichsel	20,000
G. S. Stevenson	G. K. Stevenson	200
Thos. B. Graham	J. W. Anderson	4,000
John Unks	Eleanor Unks. S. T. Unks.	1,000
Michael Shelaby	W. H. Shelaby	300

CORONER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

County Coroner West held inquests on nineteen persons during the month of December. Their names and causes of death are as follows: 2d Dec. Anna Nieman, natural; 3d Dec. Jacob Neyer, heart disease; 4th Dec. Catherine McCullin, natural causes; 5th Dec. Unknown Man run over at the outer depot; 5th Dec. Charles J. Korrman, natural causes; 9th and 10th, John Purcell, struck by locomotive; 11th, Unknown Man, intemperance; 12th, John Unks, gun shot wound; 15th and 16th, William Hawe, caught between the cars; 17th, Charles Horn, run over by a wagon; 19th, James Johnson, caught between the bumpers of two freight cars; 22d Francis Klinginsmith, appoplexy; 23d, Charles W. Walker, run over by the cars; 24th, Peter Blockinger, suicide, and John Steen, infant, smothered to death in bed; 26th, William Conway, falling down stairs, and John Feley, congestion of the brain caused by intemperance; 30th, Thomas Bannon, congestion of the lungs caused by intemperance.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Interesting Resume of the Business of 1872.

United States District Attorney Swoope has just completed his annual report of the operations in this District, to the Department of Justice, for the year just closed. Following is the report:

Number of cases disposed of	175
Civil cases	60
Of these Judgments for U. S.	55
Discontinued	5
Amount of Judgments recovered	$141,186 28
Amount collected	57,638 29
Amount paid U. S. witnesses during the year	$ 16,304 40
Criminal cases disposed of	115
Convictions	99
Acquittals	4
Nol. prossed, chiefly duplicate, bills	12
Cases pending for trial, Jan. 1, 1873	354
Prisoners in Allegheny County Jail	7
U. S. Prisoners in the jails of the District, 31st December, 1872	12
U. S. Prisoners in Western Penitentiary	31
U. S. Prisoners discharged from Penitentiary during year	14
U. S. Prisoners pardoned during year	7

In the New York *Times* we find the report of the United States Attorney of that city. It will be seen that in the number of cases disposed of, and in the proportion of convictions, this district surpasses that, although it is classed as the largest in the country. In the United States District Attorney's office, $10,899 54 have been paid as witness fees. There are two hundred and forty-nine criminal cases pending, according to the records in the District Attorney's office, and fifty-two have been terminated during the year, twenty-five being convictions, six acquittals, and twenty-one suits were discontinued. Of the suits pending twenty-five are Custom House cases, eighty-four internal revenue suits, twenty-one Postoffice cases, thirty violations of the Enforcement Act (Election law), five violations of the Naturalization act, and seventy-eight miscellaneous. Of the cases terminated, three were Custom House, eighty-nine internal revenue, fifteen Postoffice, twenty-five miscellaneous.

Arrest of a Mail Robber.

Officer Pender, of the United States service, arrived yesterday in the city, from Sharon, Mercer county, having in charge a young man named Samuel Williams, who is charged with embezzling and mutilating letters in the Sharon postoffice. It is alleged that numerous money letters have been missed from the office, and that others were found to have been opened just enough to allow a person to see whether or not they contained money. Young Williams is a nephew of the postmaster, and is charged with being the guilty party. He had a preliminary hearing before Commissioner McCandless this morning, and was committed to jail for a further hearing on thursday next.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning a hearing was had in the *habeas corpus* case of Adam Bubenheimer as relator, and Lieutenant Rogers U. S. A. as respondent. A writ was issued on Tueday last by Judge McCandless, on application of the relator, directing Lieut. Rogers to produce in court the body of Henry Bubenheimer, held in his custody.

Lieutenant Rodgers appeared in Court with the prisoner, and in response to the writ answered that he was legally detained by the military authorities. District Attorney Swoope, who appeared for the Government, raised the point that the prisoner was held as a deserter from the United States army, that he was consequently subject to the trial under the military authorities, and that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Swoope stated that the prisoner had enlisted in the city last August, had been sent to St. Louis, subsequently deserted and was arrested as a deserter at Mansfield a few days since. Mr. Fetterman, who appeared for relator, opposed the grounds taken, the Court sustained the point raised by the District Attorney and dismissed the case at the cost of the relator.

The Great Organ—The Burdet—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecing customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s wareroom, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

PITTSBURGH TO BUFFALO.

Transfers to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The Oil City *Derrick* says it is tolerably certain that the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad (Cross-Cut) has been sold to the managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It is well-known that this has long been in contemplation as the completion of a great through line between Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The pushing through of the Dunkirk road and the projected road from Buffalo via Jamestown, N. Y., to the Oil Regions and possibly Pittsburgh, have tended to hasten the consummation. These embarrassments culminated on the 7th of this month in the sale of the road by order of the New York courts to satisfy its first mortgage creditors. It was bid in nominally at $600,000 by Mr. Fargo, the principal creditor—it is supposed under an understanding with Colonel Phillips as to its ultimate transfer to the Valley road. The transfer no doubt contemplates the extension of the Cross-cut through to Buffalo. This will be necessary not only to make Colonel Phillips' through line independent of the Vanderbilt line, (Lake Shore) but to obviate the crooked and steep grade of the Cross-cut. The new Buffalo & Jamestown road is on the same line, and possibly may be merged into Col. Phillips' enterprise.

This will give Mr. Phillips and Mr. Scott a through line direct from Pittsburgh to Buffalo. It is said that by the first of July next, through trains will be running from Pittsburgh to Buffalo.

THE RIVERS.

The Ice Moving and the Waters Rising—A Flood Anticipated.

As there has been a general heavy fall of snow in some parts of the Allegheny mountains to the depth of three or four feet, a general thaw is looked upon as very disastrous to property on our rivers. A thaw set in on New Year's afternoon and continued without cessation until last evening, when a steady rain commenced falling. The different pools on the Monongahela river have been frozen, and considerable consternation was created among the river men and coal boat owners who had property lying at anchor in the different pools.

The Allegheny river was still firm last night, but the Monongahela has risen at the rate of two inches an hour, with eight feet in the channel. Dispatches at an early hour after gas light, report the Monongahela, at Morgantown, falling, with six feet water, and indications of rain; at Greensboro, twelve feet, and at Brownsville fifteen feet and rising at both points. The evening dispatches representing twenty feet at Greensboro, was caused by the ice gorge backing up the water at this point. The indications at this and the points above, are that the rain and thaw is general, and a flood is looked for this morning. Up to midnight no disasters in this vicinity were reported, but the steam tugs had steam up, ready to move at a moment's notice. The Monongahela had risen sufficiently to force the ice over the dams of the different pools, and the ice was last night running out very evenly.

PISTOL ACCIDENT.

A Child of Six Shoots Himself Through the Head.

A little six year old son of Mrs. Sigismund, a widow lady, residing on East street, just above North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon by some means got hold of a Smith & Wesson seven shooter, which he cocked and pointed at himself, then pulled the trigger; the ball entered through his nose, passed upward into the brain, where it is lodged. The child was still alive at a late hour last night, but wholly insensible. It cannot recover.

A Safe Bank.

In the East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank, located near the railroad station, besides the capital of the bank every stockholder is individualy liable for all deposits, and the following is a list of the East Liberty Stockholders, viz: Thos. Davidson, Esq., F. B. M'Connell, Jos. McConnell, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Robert M'Adams, C. Strahley, David Blair, Jno. Schusler, Jno. Gracyred Neadhammer, Jacob Harrman, Wm. S. Denison, Wm. Schusler, Jno. Lusk, S. A. Denison, L. F. Stewart, A. L. Denison, Geo. G. Negley, Louis Fundis Martin Kessler, Jas. R. Mellon, Rev. Wm. R. Mellvaine, T. A. Mellon, Samuel Lusk, Wm. M. Denison, Henry Williams.

Interest is allowed on deposits at the following favorable rates, viz: on time deposits for any amount left for three months or more, six per cent. till withdrawn, and no previous notice required for withdrawal; on transient deposits three per cent. is allowed on the daily balances.

T. Mellon & Sons, bankers, in Mellon's building, opposite the new City Hall, Smithfield street, are the city agents where those who find it more convenient can make deposits or receive payment of certificates.

Lost an Eye—A Singular Accident.

Monday afternoon an infant daughter of Mr. John Kunkle, residing at No. 122 Chesnut street, Allegheny, lost an eye and was very seriously injured in a peculiar manner. The child, which is only about eighteen months old, was left in the room with a little brother, who rejoices in his first pair of boots; while they were playing around the room a brilliant idea seems to have entered the juvenile's mind and in carrying it out, he took the poker, heated it to a red heat in the fire and began brandishing it near his sister. His aim unfortunately was not very accurate and as a result the end of the poker went into the little girl's eye, completely destroying the visual organ. The screams of the child attracted attention and when the trouble was discovered a physician was sent for but he could do nothing but administer balms to ease the little sufferer's pain. The little fellow was astonished and terribly frightened at the result of his playfulness, but as it was purely accidental he could not be greatly censured. The mother had only been out of the room a short time when the affair happened.

The Weather Up the Allegheny.

Our friend the meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institute at Franklin, will accept our thanks for the following record:

We gather the following Meteorological items for the month of December, from the observations made at Franklin, for the Smithsonian Institute—maximum temperature, 43°; minimum, 12°; range of themometor, 55°; coldest day, 22nd, mean, 2.66°; mean temperature for the month, 20.69°; snow fall, 24.50 inches; rain and melted snow, 3.05 inches; mean cloudiness, 80.75.

The temperature as compared with the same month for five years past was 5.27° colder than the average.

The following are the means since 1867:

Dec. 1867, mean 26.54°, coldest day—1.66°.
Dec. 1868, mean 24.73°, coldest day—8.00°.
Dec. 1869, mean 31.52°, coldest day—19.33°.
Dec. 1870, mean 27.96°, coldest day—4.66°.
Dec. 1871, mean 24.70°, coldest day—3.00°.
Dec. 1872, mean 20.69°, coldest day—2.66°.

An Apple that is an Apple.

We don't know how, sufficiently, to thank our attentive correspondent, Mr. Frank McElvey, at Enon Valley, for his New Year's gift of an apple so much larger than we ever have seen before, that we suspect it has been growing ever since one of its kind was misused in the garden of Eden. It weighed, when pulled, thirty-two ounces, and measured five and three-fourth inches in diameter, or about seventeen inches in circumference. We defer tasting it until we gather enough of friends with whom to make a feast. We doubt not its intrinsic qualities are in full proportion to its huge size. This wonderful apple grew on the farm of Mr. John Duff, near Darlington, Beaver county. Who can beat it?

Another Veteran Subscriber.

Mr. James M. Johnson of Penn township, in this county, a well preserved gentleman of three score years and seven who has been a subscriber and reader of the GAZETTE so long that memory runneth not to the contrary, renewed his subscription yesterday for another year, remarking that he had never in all time past felt that he could be happy or contented without it. It had been at all times a welcome guest and a useful Monitor in his family. Long may this mutual good feeling continue.

Pardoned.

Tom King, the counterfeiter, was pardoned yesterday by the President, on the recommendation of District Attorney Swoope. In 1867 he was sentenced fifteen years to the Western Penitentiary for counterfeiting, and in consideration of his having given information by which the Government came into the possession of the counterfeiting plates, and a number of persons convicted, he was pardoned after having served six years of his sentence.

Twenty Years Younger.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely throws the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation. T:TH:S:S.

If one of our subscribers has the WEEKLY GAZETTE of any date from the 1st to the 31st of July, 1869, and is willing to part with the same, he will confer a favor by mailing it to us.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 2, 1873.

The new year opens up with a wholesome look so far as local money matters are concerned. The banks to-day were most all in a condition to accommodate their patrons with the necessary means, and in some instances had some to spare for the needy and deserving outsider. As this paper predicted it would be, the close of the year has brought comparative ease and quiet to the financial circles throughout the country. There are at present quite a number of Western merchants in the city, who, although not buying largely, are purchasing enough to create considerable activity among the wholesale houses of the city.

In our report of McIlwaine's stock sales on Wednesday morning, the following was omitted:

5 shares Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Co., at $3.50.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday says: The stringency in the money market yesterday was much the same as it has ruled daily for a week past, and yet parties having legitimate business poper do not experience any great difficulty in obtaining what their more urgent necessities require. The quoted rates, it is true, rule pretty high, but that is probably as much the fault of the uneasy laws as of any supposed lack of supply of currency. The difficulty, however, mainly lies with our business men, who attempt too large a business for their capital, hoping and expecting the banks in times of a pinch to supply the deficiency, all the time forgetting that the province of the banks is not to furnish permanent capital, but to tide over engagements, and this our banks generally have been nearly or quite able to do all the time. We have no change in rates for the better to report for yesterday, and continue to quote prime two-name paper at about 12 per cent. as the lowest. On call, money was in fair supply. Three to four months' paper, on first-class collaterals, was placed at 10@12 per cent., the latter being the prevailing rate. Strictly first-class commercial paper ruled at about same rates. On Government collateral the same description of paper went at 9@10 per cent. On the streets the rates were current from 12 to 18 per cent.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	111⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	114⅝
5-20—1862	112¼
5-20—1864	112¼
" 1865	113⅛
" 1865 new	112⅞
" 1867	113½
" 1868—coupons	113⅜
10-40s	109⅛
10-40s—coupons	109¼
Currency 6's	112¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	99⅞
Erie	61⅛
Michigan Southern	95⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Rock Island	110⅛
North Western, Common	82
Pacific Mail	73⅞
Western Union Telegraph	79⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	74⅜
Fort Wayne	92
Adams Express	93⅛
American Express	68⅜
United States Express	79
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	85⅛
Harlem	114

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1873.

The money market shows no signs of abatement in stringency consequent upon the heavy interest disbursements incidental to the season, but rates, though lower than last week, are still strong. Considerable business was done at 7 per cent. gold, but there were transactions as high as 3-16, closing at ⅛@¼ per day. The disbursements by the Government and corporations for January interest are estimated at about seventy-five millions, and will give a decided relief to the market after this week. Sterling was more active; 109¾@109⅞ for long and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight. Gold was weak, falling from 112⅛ to 111⅝. Loans 1-32 to flat for carrying. Clearances $35,000,000. Treasury disbursements $734,500. Governments firm and very dull. There were no purchases by the Treasury. State bonds nominally steady. Stocks quiet and irregular. Pacific Mail opened at 73⅞, rose to 74⅜, and reacted to 73⅞. New York Central sold down from 100⅜ to 99⅞. Erie advanced from 60⅞ to 61⅞, but reacted ⅛ per cent. Western Union, after selling at 81@81¼, fell to 79⅝. Ohio, Wabash, Rock Island and Illinois Central were higher early in the day, but lost the advance in the afternoon. Nearly all the leading operators are absent from the street, and the fluctuations to-day were made by a smaller class of speculators, the closing tone of the weakness being a consequence of the tightening of money in the afternoon. Among business changes on Wall street, Mr. Edward Washburn, well known in Cincinnati, retires from the firm of W. D. Moore & Co., and becomes a partner in the house of W. D. Whittemore & Co.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons '81 114⅝, ex interest; 5-20's '62 112¼; '64 112¼; '65 113⅛; new '65s 112⅞, ex interest; do '67 113⅜, ex interest; do '68 113⅜, ex interest; new 5s, 111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛; currency 6s 112¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 92⅜, ex interest; Tennessee old 78⅛; do new 78; Virginia new 50; do old 47; North Carolina old 33⅛; do new 19.

STOCKS.—Canton 101; Western Union Telegraph Company 79⅝; Quicksilver 46⅛; Adams Express 93⅛; Wells, Fargo & Co. 85⅛; United States Express 78⅛; Pacific Mail 73⅞; New York Central 99⅞; Erie 61⅛; do preferred 76⅛; Harlem 114; Northern Central 115; Lake Shore 87⅛; Rock Island 110; Northwestern 82; do preferred 87⅛; St. Paul 53⅛; do preferred 77; Wabash 75⅛; do preferred 85; Ft. Wayne 92; Chicago & Alton 111; do preferred 112; Ohio & Mississippi 48⅜; Burlington & Quincy 92⅛; Panama 36⅛; Illinois Central 119; Union Pacific 37⅛; Central Pacific ex. int. 99⅛; Hartford & Erie 8⅛.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 2, 1873.

APPLES—Trade has been quiet for some weeks past, but the supply is light as the recent cold weather placed an embargo on shipments; and prices are maintained. $2.50@3 per bbl. However, an increased demand soon may be confidently looked for, and we should not be surprised if prices should rule higher within the next thirty days.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is rather better but there is no change to note in prices, 45@50 cts. per gallon, according to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts for some time past have been liberal and with scarcely an average demand stocks continue to accumulate, and holders generally are anxious to realize; we continue former quotations, however, as follows: fair to good 20@25; prime to choice 25@28.

BEANS—Are in fair supply and quiet, but prices are unchanged, $2.00@3 per bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—The market continues very quiet, the inquiry being restricted mainly to small lots, but prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from 4 to 7 cents per pound, according to quality. The great bulk of the stock is common in point of quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at 4½c per lb to the trade, and 5c in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.25@2 lbs, $2.50; Corn, $2.75@3, the outside figure for Winslow's; Tomatos, $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, and round lots are quoted at 20c—18@2c additional in a small way.

CIDER—$6@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—Trade, as is always the case at this season of the year is very quiet, but there is no change in prices; 14@15 for common, and 16½@17 for prime Goshen. Sweitzer, 14@16, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

EGGS—The demand continues light, the extreme prices having curtailed the consumption very materially—there are but comparatively few buyers aside from the hotels and bakers. We continue to quote fresh at 34@35 and limed at 25@30.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4½@5½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, but an early improvement in the demand may be looked for within the next thirty days; prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 7@8 cts. Apples; 4@6. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

FLOUR—As noted in our last report, the market is firmer and prices are well maintained, with a good local demand and considerable inquiry from the interior; some of the country mills in consequence of the scarcity of wheat, are buying flour here. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and red winters at $8.50@9. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The stock of all kinds of Grain is remarkably light, owing to the arrivals having been very much reduced recently, and prices, in consequence, are firm, as the supply is scarcely adequate to the demand. Wheat is very scarce, and, on spot, commands higher figures $1.75@1.80 for good to prime red, and amber would bring 3 to 5c per bushel more—we do not suppose that these prices could be realized for future deliveries. Oats also very scarce and higher, 43@45c, on spot, for good mixed to prime white—the stock in this market is said to be more reduced at present than for a long time preceding. The supply of Corn, both ear and shelled, is also very small, and many dealers are troubled to fill their orders, sales of shelled, on spot at 60 on track, which is equal to 62 in elevator. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 85@90. Barley, 85@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues very quiet, and the market presents no new feature worthy of special notice. Coffee is still reported strong in the east at the recent sharp advance, but it is not moving very largely, which indicates that jobbers are not altogether satisfied with the situation, that they are a little apprehensive in regard to the future. Raw Sugars were reported firmer in New York on Tuesday, but as yet it has had no influence on refined goods, which continue very dull, notwithing prices are as low as they have been at any time during the past year. There is a continued good demand for New Orleans Molasses, but Syrups continue very dull. Carolina Rice is still quoted very firm.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Ex. C. 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 23@24c; Roasted, in lb packages 25c; loose, 24½c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E; 50c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 70@75c.

HAY—The market for baled is still reported dull, and dealers generally seem to be storing—there is little or no demand just now; however, prices remain unchanged, ranging from $27@33 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1. Extra, 70@73; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1,15@1,20 per cwt; Middlings at $1,30@1,50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1,30@1,35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1,10@1,35.

POULTRY—It is expected, as the holidays are over, that the demand will fall off; however, at present the supply is light and prices are maintained; dressed chickens, 11@13c. Ducks, 14@15; Turkeys, 16@18.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales at 85@90 per bushel—the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard: in tres, 8¾c, half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4,75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quoted at $1,90@1,95, and Clover Seed, in first hands, at $5,00@5,25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¾c.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 93@94 cents.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
THURSDAY, January 2, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade on Monday and Tuesday was unusually active, and, notwithstanding there was an increased supply, as compared with the past two or three weeks, prices were fully sustained; yesterday and to-day, however, under the influence of unfavorable advices from both New York and Buffalo together with the fact that the "run" is unusually heavy at Chicago, the market was very sluggish; prices fell off fully 25c per cwt., and the indications are that business will continue dull during the balance of the week. There were not over half a dozen of buyers in attendance to-day, and they were, as might be expected, in view of the adverse reports from New York, bearish, and, besides, the most of them seemed to have about all they wanted, and, hence concessions from the price obtained early in the week had to be made in order to effect sales. To illustrate, there were several droves sold early in the week that would not have brought to-day within 25 to 37½c per cwt. of the price then obtained, and the outlook generally is not very encouraging. Operators generally were disappointed in eastern markets, particularly New York, and this, of course had a depressing effect; it was expected that that market would be much better in consequence of the snow blockading many of the railroads; but notwithstanding, the supply was unusually small, the market, after opening up somewhat excited, at an advance of about one cent per lb, fell back half a cent, and even at the reduction trade is reported as having been flat. Following is a partial report of some of the leading sales during the week:

	Ave. weight.	Prices
47 prime steers	1,330	6 65
51 fair steers	1,200	5 40
7 extra Ohio steers	1,350	6 75
7 prime Ohio steers	1,250	6 00
18 fair steers	1,120	5 50
6 extra steers	1,300	6 75
18 prime Ohio steers	1,300	6 00
18 good steers	1,175	5 50
36 fair stock	1,200	5 37
20 prime steers	1,037	5 50
21 common stock	1,075	4 50
90 fair Kentucky steers	1,200	5 80
40 fair Cherokees	1,000	4 25
18 coarse Ohio steers	1,100	5 00
20 coarse Ohio steers	1,100	5 25
20 common cows and heifers	800	3 65
2 show bullocks	1,890	7 50

The indications at noon to-day, when we left the yards, were that the bulk of the business was over for this week, unless holders would make still further concessions, and it is probable that the most of the stock still remaining here unsold, and there was considerable of it, will go on east in first hands.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair, footing up to this time about 60 cars; trade was fairly active during Monday and Tuesday, but yesterday it commenced to drag, and to-day there remained some 15 cars unsold with no buyers, and prices may be quoted down 25 to 37½ cents per cwt. We quote some of the leading sales—all purchased for shipment to New York by Henry Eirsman,—in order to show the prices prevailing up until this time:

1 car combing wool	135 lbs	.750
1 car "	114 lbs.	.655
2 cars "	115 lbs.	.650
8 cars fine wool	95 lbs.	.625
4 cars prime coarse wool	105 lbs.	.600
4 cars coarse wool	104 lbs.	.585
1 car rough coarse wool	104 lbs.	.525
1 car prime coarse wool	93 lbs.	.525
1 car fine wool common	65 lbs.	.350
1 car fine wool	78 lbs.	.325

It is safe to state that the grades of sheep above quoted would not bring to-day within ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per lb. of the prices obtained when they were sold, and as in the case of cattle, it is likely that the most of those unsold will go on east in first hands, as buyers seem to have bought all they want for this week.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue comparatively light, and mostly common in point of quality; prime to extra Philadelphia hogs are selling quick enough, and at full prices, say from 4 to 4.10, while commons and inferior stock does not seem to be wanted at any price, hence; while good hogs are scarce, the supply of the scallawags is unusually large and steadily increasing; the latter kind may be quoted at 3½@3¾ and very few changing hands. The York buyers have nearly all been out of the market since last Friday, and this, as a matter of course, is not without its effect in depressing the market for common stock.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 2, 1873.

The market for crude continues weak and considerably demoralized, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at $2.50 per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 3½ cts. per gallon here, which is the lowest point it has touched, if we mistake not, for several years. Confidence seems to be weakening in regard to the ability of the combination to keep up the market, and it must be conceded that there is reason for it; for in the face of all that has been done with the point in view, prices have steadily declined until they have dropped down lower than they have been for several years. There seems to be no getting over the fact that there is too much oil; the production, it is asserted, is unusually large for this season of the year, stocks are reported unusually heavy, while on the other hand there is scarcely an average demand for the product; exporters have been almost entirely out of the market for sixty days past, and there is little or no demand from the home trade.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 2.—A tight money market at the close of the year, when many bills become due, extremely bad streets for carting meats and soft weather, combine against brisk markets; cattle have arrived freely, 3,000 since Monday, and they move slowly at ¼@½c decline, or 9@11c for poor natives, 8¾@10½c for Texans, and 12@13¾c for good to prime steers; 13 cars good Texan 5¾ cwt., sold at 10c; a lot of poor 4¾ cwt. Illinois, 8½c; 4 cars 6 cwt. 10½; 2 cars 7¼ cwt $92 each; 2 cars good Ohio 7 cwt. 12@13½. Stock not all sold. Sheep, 5,000, making 13,000 since Monday. Market dull, prices weaker; 7 cars good 100 lbs. Ohio selling 7; car scallawags 65 lbs. 5¼; car coarse 92 lbs. Ind. 6¼; car choice, 120 lbs. Canada 8¾ car, 80 lbs. Mich. 134; fat sheep in fair demand. Hogs to-day only 3,000, making 11,800 since Monday; prices rather stronger, or 4¾@4¾c for live dressed, advancing to 5c for pigs, 6¾c for 160 lbs, 6c for 200 lbs, and 5¾@5½c for heavy; western dressed selling at 5¼@5¾c, with few offerings.

BUFFALO, January 2.—Cattle to-day, including 25 cars to arrive, 714, making the supply for the week thus far 4,624, or 272 cars, against 88 cars same time last week; market slow at yesterday's rates, buyers and sellers standing apart ¼c to ½c; about 1,000 disposed of yesterday and to-day; sales 445 Illinois steers, 1,063 to 1,397 lbs, at $5,25@6.50; 144 Ohio do, 1,033 to 1,290, at $5@6; 20 Ohio stockers, 985, at $4,35; 159 Michigan steers, 1,200 to 1,321, at $5@5,50; 89 Texas do 1,013 to 1,114, at $4@4,25; 20 Cherokees do. 976 at $4.40; 18 Indiana cows and heifers 1,033 at $4,39¼; 39 Indiana stockers 925 at $4,25. Sheep and lambs today 1,200, making total for week thus far 5,800, against 5,200 same time last week; market active, at ¼ advance on last week's closing rates; all offerings disposed of. Sales 3-6 Canada sheep 85 to 135 at $5,75 to $6,50; 381 Canada sheep and lambs 98 to 119 at $6,75 @ $7; 53 Canada lambs 89, at $7; 120 Indiana sheep 95, at $6,00; 525 Michigan sheep 76 to 100, $5,50@6,37½; 150 State sheep, 98, at $6,75; 55 Ohio sheep, 89 to 85, at $5,75@6,00. Hogs—receipts to-day 5,300, making a total for the week thus far of 16,000, against 20,500 for the same time last week; market active at 10@12½c advance on last week's closing price; sales of 1,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 280, at $4,10@4,12½; 288 Ohio hogs, 170, at $4,15; 100 Ohio hogs, 250, at $4,10; 120 Ohio hogs, 190, at $4,15; 100 Ohio hogs, 200, at $4,20; all offerings were disposed of.

WATERTOWN, Mass., December 31.—Beef cattle receipts 364; supply light at last week's prices; market firm for ordinary to medium lots; sales of choice made at $11@11,50; extra $10@10,50; first quality $8@9,75; second $6@$7,75; third 4,50@6,50. Sheep and lambs receipts 2,517; sales made in lots at $2,75@5,00 each; extra $6,00@7,50; market quiet at half a cent advance.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Cotton higher; middling uplands 20¾c.; sales of futures 9,350 bales; January 19¾c; February, 19¾@20¼c; March 20¾@20¾c; April 20¾@20¾c; May 21 1-16@21⅛c; June 21¼@21¾c. Flour a shade firmer with a fair demand; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5,75@6,25; common to good $6,85@7,10; good to choice $7,15@7,85. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4,70@6,50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy; lower, at 96@97c; closing at 96c. Wheat a shade firmer, with a moderate export and speculative demand; receipts 24,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1,67; amber State $1,90. Rye quiet and firm. Barley more active; No. 3 western 92½@95c; No. 2 do. $1,05; Corn in moderate request; old mixed western, afloat, 66@66½c; do. in store 64c; new do 65@66c. Oats quiet and steady; new mixed western 46@49c; white 51c. Eggs firm; western 34@36c. Hops firm at 42@55c for 1872. Leather quiet at 28@31c; Orinoco 27c. Wool dull; pulled 64c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 16 @19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼ @9⅝c; Cuba 9@9⅜. Molasses dull; New Orleans 60@70c. Petroleum—crude 11c; refined 27¼c. Turpentine quiet and firm at 59¼@60c. Provisions—Mess Pork firmer at $13,50. Beef quiet; mess $10@12; extra $12,00@13,50; hams dull at $30@32. Cut meats unchanged; middles quiet; long clear 6⅞c; short clear 7⅛c; Lard firmer, No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@7¾c; kettle 8@8 1-16. Butter steady; western 10@11c. Cheese dull at 11@14½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 2—5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝@91⅞, and for account 91¾@91⅞. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 50¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £347,000. Tallow 44s 9d.

PARIS, January 2.—Rentes 53 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Holiday in cotton markets. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12@12s 2d. Flour 30s Corn 28s 9d. Pork 62s 6d. Beef 97s 6d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 35s. Refined petroleum 21⅛s. Turpentine 44s.

ANTWERP, January 2.—Refined petroleum 53⅛ francs.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Cotton in light demand but holders firm; middling 18¾@19c. Flour in fair demand and market firm; superfine, $4,75@5,50; double extra, $6,50@6,75. Wheat less active but prices maintained; No. 2 spring, $1,24@1,25; No. 3 fall, $1,70. Corn firmer and a shade higher at 30¼@31c. Oats firm at 26¼@27c. Barley quiet at 70c. Rye firm at 75c. Whisky dull at 92c. Dry salt meats—nothing doing. Boxed, short clear middles, 5¾@6¼c; shoulders, 4c; clear sides, 6c. Bacon—little doing; shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 7¼c; clear sides. 7¾c. Lard easier; good, 6¾@7c. Hogs quiet at $3,30@3,70. Cattle unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1,26; No. 2 do $1,22½ bid cash; No. 3 do $1,08. Corn in fair demand at lower rates, and closing firm; 31c cash, or seller January; rejected 29c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 24½c; white 32c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 67c. Barley dull and lower; fall No. 2 65½c. Provisions: demand light, but holders firm. Mess pork nominally $11,35 @11,40. Lard steady; 7c spot. Shoulders 3¾c; nothing doing in other meats. Dressed hogs dull and prices have declined; $4,30@4,35. Whisky quiet and weak at 89½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Flour firm with a good demand; western superfine $5,25@6,30; extra $6,75@8,00. Wheat dull; red western $1,80@1,90; amber western $1,85@2,00. Corn firm and scarce; mixed western 62c. Oats dull; mixed western 45@47c; white 50c. Rye quiet and firm at 85@90c. Provisions quiet and firm and unchanged. Western butter steady; choice roll 27c. Whisky quiet at 97c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 2.—Cotton firm, at 19¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Oils firm and unchanged. Mess pork, $12,00. Lard: kettle rendered, 7¼ @7¾c; steam, 7 1-16@7¼c. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged. Green meats: hams, 7@9c. Hogs easier, at $3,75@3,85; principal sales, $3,80@3,85. Whisky firm, at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 2.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c; No 1 white Michigan $1,68; amber do $1,68; No 1 red $1,68½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 37½c; low do 37½c or seller January; yellow 37¾c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 32c; rejected 30¼c. Dressed hogs $4,40@4,50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2—Flour: high grades active; other grades quiet and weak; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $6,37½. Wheat firm and scarce; red $1,88@1,95; white $2,00@2,10. Rye active at 95c. Corn scarce, old yellow 64@65c; new 60@62c. Oats very dull; white 50c; mixed 47@47½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Whisky 98c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 2.—There was a very slow movement to-day in all departments of trade. The market for cotton and woolen fabricks is fairly unchanged. Most of the jobbers carry over small and well assorted stocks, and stocks in agents' hands are much smaller than usual at this season. Foreign goods are very dull.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,30; No 2 mixed $1,22. Oats dull and lower; No 2 26c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 33½c. Rye dull and lower; No 1 70c. Barley dull and lower; fall No 2 70½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 2.—Wheat firm; white State $2,00. Corn dull at 60c. Barley unchanged.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

[illegible] Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, C. Yollanstee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and then I used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporizing effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

MARRIED.

MOFFAT—HAGAN—On Tuesday evening, December 24, 1872, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. JAMES M. MOFFAT and Miss MAGGIE R. HAGAN, both of Allegheny.

REED—SEMPLE—On Wednesday, December 25, 1872, by Thomas H. Hanna, Mr. JOHN REED, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY J. SEMPLE, of McClure township.

MOULD—NIXON—On Wednesday, December 25, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazlewood, by the Rev. Father Ward, JAMES A. MOULD, Jr., and ANNIE, daughter of Capt. Joseph Nixon.

McKIBBEN—GHANT—On Christmas Eve, by the Rev. John H. Sands, Mr. ROBERT McKIBBEN and Miss BARBARY GHANT.

LLOYD—SAVARY—Sunday evening, December 22, by Elder James Brown, Mr. THOMAS E. LLOYD of Newton, Iowa, and Miss HELEN M. SAVARY, of Allegheny.

DEEDS—NELSON—On Thursday evening, December 26, 1872, at the residence of Mr. John Grazier, at Dallas Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, by Rev. A. B. Leonard, Mr. JAMES A. DEEDS and Miss SARAH H. NELSON, all of Pittsburgh.

RYAN—McCOY—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 25, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lawrenceville, Mr. WM. G. RYAN, of Winchester, Va., and Miss KATE McCOY, of this city.

McILWAINE—YOUNG—On Tuesday evening, December 24, by the Rev. Samuel Laird, Mr. W. M. McILWAINE, of Kittanning, and Miss MAGGIE YOUNG, of this city.

BOLE—PATTERSON—On Tuesday, December 31, by the Rev. Samuel Patterson, of Darlington, JOS. R. BOLE and LYDIA E., daughter of Benj. Patterson, all of Allegheny.

VOGDES—WEAVER—On Tuesday evening, December 31, at St. Peter's Church, by Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., W. WAYNE VOGDES, of Harrisburg, and LIDIE, daughter of Henry A. Weaver, Esquire.

BAILEY—BAIRD—On New Year's evening, by Rev. W. N. Van DeMark, Mr. GEO. W. BAILEY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss NELLIE E., daughter of Andrew Baird, of Oakland. No cards.

McCABE—RATH—On the evening of December 17th, 1872, by Rev. J. Wesley Ellis, 33 Colwell street, Pittsburgh, GEORGE McCABE and Miss EMMA RATH.

DIED.

SCHNEIDER—On Thursday morning, December 26, 1872, REBECCA FRANKE, daughter of Ernest Schneider, of South Pittsburgh.

MAHAFFEY—On Wednesday, December 25th, 1872, Mrs. MARGARET MAHAFFEY, in the 79th year of her age.

CHAMBERS—On Wednesday, December 25th, MARGARET A. CHAMBERS, daughter of John and Margaret Chambers, of Park View, County Down, Ireland, aged 25 years.

YOUNG—On Tuesday, December 24th, 1872, ANDERSON YOUNG, in the 64th year of his age.

STEWART—On Thursday, December 26, at 3 o'clock A. M., MAZIE ELSWORTH STEWART, aged 11 years, 5 months and 19 days, youngest daughter of the late David Stewart.

PITTOCK—At 6 55 A. M. Christmas morning, December 25, 1872, MAZIE S., wife of John W. Pittock, and daughter of Sarah and the late John Aiken, aged 22 years.

JOHNSTON—On Christmas morning, at the Monongahela House, Mrs. MARY E. JOHNSTON.

APPLEGATE—On Friday morning, December 27, at 3½ o'clock, WILLIAM H. APPLEGATE, in the 35th year of his age.

JONES—On Friday, December 27, 1872, DAVID JONES, aged 61 years.

McADAMS—Wednesday afternoon, at half past 5 o'clock, ROBERT McADAMS, late Alderman in the Fourteenth ward, in the 53 I year of his age.

FIELDING—On Thursday morning, at 11:30 o'clock, JOSEPH FIELDING, very suddenly of neuralgia of the heart, in the 47th year of his age.

FARRELL—On Thursday, December 26, 1872, at 11:15 P. M., PATRICK FARRELL, in the 68th year of his age.

EVANS—[illegible] CARRIE MARTIN EVANS, daughter of D. L. Evans, aged 4 years and 3 months.

BLACKMORE—On Thursday morning, December 26, at Somersville, New Jersey, SYLVANUS BLACKMORE, in the 18th year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Saturday morning, December 28, WM. C. ROBINSON, in his 68th year.

SIMS—Suddenly, on Friday, December 27th, at 10 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM H. SIMS, in the 35th year of his age.

POWELL—On Saturday, December 28, 1872, ISABELLA POWELL, in the 79th year of her age.

SMITH—On Monday, December 30, 1872, ADAM SMITH, at the residence of his mother, No. 81 Western avenue, Allegheny.

BURNS—On Sabbath morning, at 5 o'clock, REV. EDWARD BURNS, formerly of St. Paul's Cathedral and late pastor of St. Augustine Church, Cambria Co., Pa., aged 37 years.

DRAVO—On Sunday afternoon, December 29th, HELEN, infant daughter of E. T. and L. P. Dravo, aged 8 months and 21 days.

BARR—On Tuesday morning, December 31, 1872, EDWARD CREIGHTON BARR, son of Dr. A. M. and Sarah D. Barr, aged 3 months and 19 days.

BRYCE—On Tuesday, Dec. 31st, AGNES FERGUSON, only daughter of James and Elizabeth Bryce.

SCHILDECKER—On Monday, at 12 o'clock M., Mrs. LOUISA SCHILDECKER, wife of P. Schildecker, in the 52d year of her age.

RAY—On Monday morning, December 30, 1872, at twenty minutes of one o'clock, ROBERT R. RAY, aged 60 years, 7 months and 27 days.

TRAUTMANN—On Wednesday morning, January 1, 1873, at 8½ o'clock, ADAM TRAUTMANN, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

LONERGAN—On Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Lonergan, in the 63d year of her agr.

PATTERSON—On Friday evening, December 27, 1872, at South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, in the 80th year of his age.

CARBIS—On December 31, 1872, Mrs. MAGGIE E. M. JOYCE, eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Carbis, in the 33d year of her age, of pneumonia.

Subscribers, when making purchases of good advertised in this paper, will oblige us by stating to those from whom they buy, that they saw the advertisement in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.
de14D&W.

TO THE LADIES.—A 48 PAGE BOOK containing answers to questions of great importance. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa. ja4:136-S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN VISITING THE CITY DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT THE
BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
AND LOOK AT THEIR
Boys' Suits for $3.50 and Overcoats for $4.00. Mens' Overcoats, $5.00 to $15.00.
Our goods are all new, fresh from our manufactory in Boston, and we will sell you a single suit just as cheap as the same goods can be bought in New York or Boston, at wholesale. We have but ONE PRICE, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to every customer.
BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 178 Federal Street, Allegheny, opposite Semple's, 95 Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Howard Block.

L. R. NORTON,
Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN,
And the F. C. LIGHTE
PIANO.
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de19-S

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,
se2:d&S

Iron City College!
Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.
Open Day and Evening.
Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in
Actual Business and Practical Banking.
Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other Schools and methods of instruction.
A. COWLEY, Professor of Penmanship.
For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
de4:e22;WS-S

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
se14:z23-d&W

Agents—Wanted.
$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.
oc19:b68-W

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
"Insects at Home."
700 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the book for intelligent rural homes." "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address GEORGE BROOKS, 124 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.
no1:c41-S

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address
GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
no30:e2-S

WHISKERS! ONE PACKAGE of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.
de21:b83-S

AGENTS WANTED—WE GUARANTEE employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, Ct.
se28:S

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
se11;y94-

12 SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL FOR 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.
oc19:1yW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE.—ALL JUSTICES OF THE Peace of Allegheny having in their possession money arising from fines belonging to ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME, are notified to pay over the same forthwith, to the Superintendent, J. M. M'Elroy, or they will be proceeded against according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.
By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
de5:e29-S

☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.
Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.
The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute. 276 Penn street.
ja20:145W

☞BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
no11:d35mWF-W

☞ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
de7:e89-S&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Artificial Limb Company.
Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.
Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.
Manufacture
ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.
The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.
Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.
ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.,
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.
de23:d55-TTS

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
oc25

Christmas Goods!
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
902 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now ready their Magnificent Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,
FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.
Attractive Goods at Moderate Prices.
902. CHESTNUT STREET. 902.
de13-S

System for Beginners
ON THE PIANO FORTE, BY
MASON & HOADLEY.
This thorough and practical method has acquired a GOLDEN REPUTATION as *one of the very best Instruction Books*. Sells largely. Published with American, also with Foreign Fingering. Price, $3.00.
Gems of Strauss.
The surprising success of this brilliant book continues. Edition after edition is eagerly called for. 250 large pages of the *Best Strauss Music*. Price, B'ds, $2.50; Cl., $3.00; Fine Gilt for presents, $4.00.
EMERSONS SINGING SCHOOL
has abundant material for the instruction of evening and other Singing Classes. Widely used. Costs less than a Church Music Book. Price 75 cents.
Winner's New Schools
FOR THE
Piano Forte, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet. Price of each book 75c.
These little works are great favorites, because they are cheap, are full of easy and lively music, and have enough of instructive matter for the wants of amateurs. The above books mailed, postpaid for the retail price.
OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

S. DRUM & SON,
AT 159 FEDERAL STREET,
Near Semple's Dry Goods House,
Where they keep on hands
Building Hardware
Of every description, including Grates and Fronts of all kinds, which we will sell at Manufacturers' prices, Glass, Putty, White Lead, Sash and Doors; also, Springs and Axles, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Mechanics' Tools of all kinds, Cutlery of finest quality, Fenders, and Coal Hods, and all kinds of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
All of which we will sell at LOWEST RATES. Call and examine our stock.
no30:d91-S

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 396 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 160 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each. both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Allegheny county, at December Term, 1872. Petition of WILLIAM C. BARR, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, December 2, 1872. The Court fix December 20th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of said Court, for hearing said petition, &c., when and where all parties interested may attend and be heard.
de3:e21-S
A. M. BROWN.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to William Patterson and John Patterson, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims against it present the same to them.
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
South Fayette Township.
JOHN PATTERSON,
Oakdale.
ja4:49-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that letters testamentary were granted the undersigned on the estate of ROBERT E. PORTER, dec'd., late of Stowe township, Allegheny county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to call and pay the same, and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement
WM. M. GIBSON, Executor,
Chartiers P. O., Allegheny co., Pa.
de7:e9-S

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE TURNPIKE CO. will meet on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1873, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of J. W. Tittell, in Oakdale, Allegheny county, to elect a President, Treasurer and Board of Managers of the Company. By order of
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
President.
de7:8

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a Charter for the ÆTNA SAVINGS BANK, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny.
je30:157-S

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JOHN H. RALSTON, late of the 9th ward, Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
JAMES LAUGHLIN,
JOHN H. McKELVY,
Administrators.
oc23:c5-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of DAVID CLEMENTS, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to
JOHN WYLIE, Executor.
Postoffice address at North Washington, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
de13:e71-S

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for the BANK OF INDUSTRY, located in the city of Pittsburgh, having for its object the general business of a Discount and Deposit Bank, with a capital of $500,000, with the privilege of increasing to $1,000,000.
je30:[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED for [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
mt:d48

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and Accrued Interest, $10,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy9:v29

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN............$ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL....... 1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
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Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dallmeyer,
L. Morganstern, Augt. Kleber,
Percy Kell.
W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy17:v11

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. H. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 56 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
oc8

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, January 3, 1873.

The money market of Pittsburgh shows quite a contrast in its present condition to the situation it occupied one month ago. Then it was almost impossible to negotiate the best of paper; now good paper is a merchantable article, and is being sought after. The high rates of interest that ruled during the month of December are giving way, and capitalists are fast becoming convinced that they must make concessions in the rates on loans if they are to keep their money actively employed. The coal men were active to-day taking care of their coal and other floating stock. So far but little damage has been done in the immediate neighborhood of the city. There is now ready for shipment, so we are informed by Col. Thomas Fawcett, one of the most reliable of our coal merchants, about ten millions of bushels of coal, which, should the rivers continue to rise and become clear of ice, will be sent out at once. Coal at Cincinnati is selling at eighteen cents, and scarce at that. Should our coal men be successful in getting their fleets safely to market on this rise, it will add much in keeping local finances in a healthy condition until spring opens.

It was a matter of much congratulation among our iron men to-day that William Smith, Esq., proprietor of the National Pipe Works, of this city, had succeeded in obtaining the contract for pipe to be used by the Water Commission in their connections from the new Water Works. The amount of pipe contracted for is 12,000 tons, but it is presumed that it will exceed that amount. It is creditable to Mr. Smith that he is fully prepared to fulfill such a large contract. Amongst the many prominent manufacturers of this city no one stands higher than William Smith.

Five shares of Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company stock sold at $3.20 per share.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Gold	111⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	114¾
" —coupons	114⅝
5-20s—1862	112⅝
5-20s—1864	113
" 1865	113⅜
" 1865 new	112⅝
" 1867	113⅜
" 1868—coupons	113⅜
10-40s	109⅜
10-40s—coupons	109¾
Currency 6's	112⅝
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	99⅜
Erie	63¼
Michigan Southern	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Rock Island	111⅛
North Western, Common	82⅝
Pacific Mail	74⅛
Western Union Telegraph	80⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜
Union Pacific	38⅞
Toledo & Wabash	75⅛
Fort Wayne	92⅛
Adams Express	93⅝
American Express	68⅜
United States Express	79
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	85½
Harlem	113⅛

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotatons of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57
Reading R. R.	56⅝
United Co's New Jersey	121
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	32⅝
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅝
Lehigh Navigation	58⅛
Pittsburgh City 5's	74⅝
A. V. R. R. 7 3-10's bid.	94
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, January 3, 1873.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged, $2,00@3,00 per bbl for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Allegheny, two bushel, 35c.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and with only a fair demand, prices are weak; however, we continue to quote at 25@28 for prime to choice—some dealers are willing to give the pick of their stock at 25.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues very quiet, while prices are nominally unchanged.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at 4½c per lb to the trade, and 5c in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.25; 2 lbs, $2.50; Corn, $2.75@3, the outside figure for Winslow's; Tomatoes, $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, and round lots are quoted at 19c—19½c additional in a small way.

CIDER—$6@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen, 16½@17c. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues light, and prices, in consequence, are still maintained, 34@35. Limed eggs, 25 to 30, and in full supply.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4½@5½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 6@6c; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Blackberries, 10@12c; pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

FLOUR—There is a steady local demand, and while the market is firm there is no change to make in quotations; $7.75@8.25 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8.50@8.75 for red winters. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for all kinds of Grain, and the market is firm although there is no quotable change in prices. Wheat continues very scarce, and is selling on spot, at $1.75@1.80 for good to choice red—we were reported a sale at $1.77; there is no stock here of any consequence either in the hands of millers or dealers. Oats also very scarce, and we continue to quote at 43@45 for good mixed to prime white; there is considerable inquiry, and some dealers report that they have great difficulty in supplying the immediate wants of their customers. The arrivals of Corn continue very meagre, and prices are firm but unchanged; we are reported sales of shelled, on track, at 60, and free in elevator at 62. Rye is quoted at 85 in first and 90@95 in second hands—it is claimed that it cannot be laid down from the west under 96. Barley on spot would sell at 85@90 for fair to prime spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

COFFEE—Trade continues dull, and is likely to remain so for the next week or ten days—it always is so at this particular time, and there is no reason why this first of January should be an exception. After stock has been taken and yearly settlements effected we may look for business to pick up and not before. Coffees are still reported very firm in the east, and the recent advance is well maintained. The New York Shipping List says of Sugar: The necessities of some of our refiners have brought them into the market for raw Sugar, and finding, as before noticed, holders unwilling sellers, some improvement has been established in prices, though scarcely amounting to one-eighth of a cent per lb, yet very full rates have been paid, and the market has evidently gained strength within a day or two. About one-half of our refiners are still working, most, if not all, short time; and as the business of the year is now closed, it is seen that we carry over into next year a stock about equal to that of 1st November, when refiners began to curtail work, and refuse to buy at the prices then current. The result is seen in the gradual fall in prices until within a day or two, and the maintenance of our stock for six weeks past, notwithstanding the small receipts during that time. The same paper says in regard to Syrups: The full prices obtained for New Orleans molasses stimulates the demand for Syrups, and of the 14,500 bbls, lately noticed as taken up on speculation, about one-half has already gone into consumers hands, the market has a hardening tendency, improved prices having been obtained. The production now is very light, and the stock in refiners' hands is insignificant.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13½c; Granulated, 13½c; Powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12½c; B, 12⅜c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 23@24c; Roasted, in lb packages 25c; loose, 24½c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E; 50c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½c@9c; Rangoon, 7½c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 73@75c.

HAY—Baled continues dull, though prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $27@33 per ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1. Extra, 70@73; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POULTRY—Quiet, the soft weather having curtailed the demand and injured the appearance of the stock left over for a day or two; fresh receipts, however, still command fair prices.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales at 85@90 per bushel—the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 12½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib, 8⅝c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 8½c; half bbls, 9½c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quoted at $1.90@1.95, and Clover Seed, in first hands, at $5.00@5.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 90@94 cents.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
FRIDAY, January 3, 1873.

The pig iron trade has been moderately active during the past week, and the indications are that it will continue to improve from this time out; it is true, the market is still unsettled, but the feeling seems to prevail generally that prices have touched bottom, and to this may be attributed the increased demand within the past two weeks. As noted in our last report, some of the producers have got their ideas up and are disposed to hold back in expectation of an advance, while others are willing to meet buyers at present prices; notwithstanding, it is claimed that as there has been no reduction in the cost of ore, coal or labor, the margin is very slender. Manufacturers complain that there are but very few orders coming in for finished irons, and this is not without its effect in keeping down the demand for metal; however, there will doubtless be a largely increased inquiry for iron and nails within the next thirty days, as stocks in the West are reported as being very much reduced, and this is certain to result in a largely increased demand for the raw material. Forty dollars, 4 mos., seems to be regarded as the ruling price at present for good western mill irons, and while some of the furnace men are still asking from $42 to $45, we understand that there is no difficulty in buying at the first named price—$40.

The steel mills generally are still in full blast, and, from all that we can learn, they have a demand for all the steel they can make, and prices are firm, though unchanged. Trade in steel never was so prosperous here as it has been during the year 1872, and the indications are that it will be fully as good, if not better, in 1873. American steel is rapidly taking the place of English, because it is so much cheaper.

Tinners' stock is considerably firmer, and an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected. Tin plate is reported as having advanced east, and the foreign markets are firmer.

ANTHRACITE.		
550 tons Hard Gray and M R. S.	$38 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled, red short	36 00	4 mos
200 tons White red short	36 00	4 mos
200 tons No. 2 Foundry	41 00	4 mos
200 tons Extra Gray Forge	41 00	5 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	5 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
40 tons No. 3 Foundry	40 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
700 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Mottled cold short	37 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
160 tons Silvery Foundry	40 00	5 mos
10 tons Silvery	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Close Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
700 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
250 tons Open Gray Forge at Fur.	40 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Open Gray Forge Short	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Open Gray Forge Red S	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Open Gray Forge Red S	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Close Gray Medium	38 00	4 mos
450 tons White and Mottled	35 00	cash
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.		
500 tons Dunbar No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
500 tons Dunbar No. 1 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
200 tons Dunbar No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
FRIDAY, January 3, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade since the date of our last report (Thursday noon) has been dull, and it is not surprising, as buyers generally seemed to be pretty well supplied, and the advices from the east continue very discouraging. As we then stated, there were several droves in the pens unsold, and the most of them will have to go on east in first hands. Prices continue weak, with a drooping tendency, and, as compared with the early part of the week, there has been a decline of ⅛ to ¼ a cent per lb., and even at this reduction, the market closes flat, as operators are generally discouraged, having but little confidence in the eastern market, particularly New York.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 1,400@1,500 lbs steers	6 50@6 75
Prime, 1,200@1,300 lbs. steers	5 50@6 00
Fair, 1,000@1,100 steers	4 50@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The situation in the hog trade remains substantially unchanged. There is a fair demand for prime Philadelphia hogs, and with a limited supply, prices are maintained, ranging from 3.90@4.00—extra, 4.10. Common stocks in good supply, and the York buyers have been out of the market for a week past, and there is scarcely enough to establish quotations; we quote nominally at 3.60 to 3.80. However, the arrivals of all kinds continue comparatively light, and it is hoped that the pens will be pretty well cleared to-morrow (Saturday).

SHEEP.

As noted in our report of Thursday, trade is dragging, and, as compared with the early part of the week, prices are off ¼ to ½ of a cent, and there are still remaining several lots in the pens unsold, which will doubtless be sent on east in first hands. Prime, 95@100 lbs., fine wool, 5½@6; 85@90 lbs, 5¼@5½; 75@80, 4,00@4.50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, January 3, 1873.

The crude market continues weak and dull, and prices are steadily declining; opened at Parker at $2.40; dropped to $2.37½ and subsequenty some 4,000 bbls were purchased at $2.35, equal to a fraction less than 6½c per gallon here. This is the lowest price we have had to record for many years; however, it is not surprising, when we take into consideration the fact that the production is unusually large, variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 per day, and steadily increasing; while stocks are also very heavy—all the tanks and everything that will hold the article are reported full to overflowing. There is nothing doing in refined; there seems to be no demand whatever for export, while the home trade is below par. We hear of small sales on cars here at 19@19½c, a further decline in sympathy with the raw material.

A telegram from Titusville says: "No transactions; no one doing anything. Refineries all shut down and reported not taking oil."

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Petrolite O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	624
Brilliant O W, acct J. Bushnell	469
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	682
Peerless O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	607
Sunbeam O W, acct B. S. Duncan	316
Sunbeam O W, acct. T. Hackett	159
Eagle O W, acct. Stevenson	74
Fisher Bro. same	224
C. C. Breggs, same	148
Fairview	390
Total	3908

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is very quiet. Holders and buyers are awaiting the turn of the year, and with cable advices of an advance on Glengarnock to 138 shillings, and Gartsherrie and Coltness to 142 shillings, holders show less disposition to sell at present prices. The stocks in Scotland are reported to be reduced to about 90,000 tons, which has not occured before since 1857. Although at this season of the year business is very light, yet with light stocks at home and abroad, holders look for a higher range of prices in the near future. There have been no sales except in a jobbing way at about our quotations. American Pig is quiet, and somewhat irregular—stocks are not excessive, and no great reduction in prices is looked for—several hundred tons No. 1 Lehigh sold in lots at $45. We quote No. 1 at $45, No. 2 $43, and Gray Forge $35@40. New English rails are quiet at about $72@73 gold, and old $60@62 currency, though some holders are asking higher figures. 200 tons old and 1,500 do. new English Steel, sold on terms not made public. Scrap is dull at $45 from dock, and $48@50 from yard. Refined Bar continues firm, but quiet, the state of the streets preventing the movement of heavy goods to any extent. Some 2@3,000 bundles assorted American common Sheet sold at 7@7¼c cash.

Stock Jan. 1—	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Scotch Pig ...tons	1,500	3,000	1,500	3,500	2,000

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Chess, Smith & Co.m.	3	Nimick & Co.m.	1
Caughey & H. m.	6	Jones & Laughlin.m	3
Brown & Co.p	1	Pgh P & Iron Co.m	6
Graff B & Co.m	7	Lindsay McC & Co.o.	1
Total			28

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer	2	Caughey & H.m.	5
Total			7

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.b.	1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1872.

Money was active and stringent during the greater part of the day, loaning as high as ⅛ and interest, but closed at 7 currency and 7 gold. Sterling quiet; prime sixty days' 109¼@109½; sight 110¼@110⅝. It is rumored this afternoon that £700,000 of sixty days' bills have been borrowed on stock collaterals. Gold was heavy all day at 111⅝@111¾. Loans from 4 to 1-32 for carrying. At one time 1-44 was paid for the use of a small lot. Clearances $50,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $605,000. Governments were firmer on light transactions. Southern securies were dull. South Carolinas, new, were exceptionally weak. The *Express* says the State of Louisiana has defaulted on the January interest. A telegram from New Orleans, received by the Bank of America, states that the payment of interest will be discontinued at present, in consequence of the delay in collecting taxes. Stocks were firm, particularly Erie, which opened at 62⅛, an advance of 1⅛ per cent on last night's prices, closing at 63¼. Union Pacific and C. C. & I. C. have been active and strong, each advancing about 4 per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionably weak, declining about ½ per cent. The list was firm at an advance of from ⅛ to ⅝, closing firm at about the best prices of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons, '81, 114¾; 5-20's of '62, 112⅝; do of '64, 113; do of '65, 113⅛; new 65s, 112⅝; do 67s, 112⅝; do 68s, 113⅛; new 5s, 113⅜; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6s, 112⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 92½; Tennesse old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33½; do new, 119.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 80⅝; Quicksilver, 46¼; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85½; United States Express, 79; Pacific Mail, 74⅛; New York Central, 99⅜; Erie, 63¼; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 113⅛; Northern Central (ex. div.), 110; Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 88; Rock Island, 111⅛; St. Paul, 53⅛; do preferred, 77¼; Wabash, 75⅛; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 112¼; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Burlington & Quincy, 92⅛; Lake Shore, 96⅛; Panama, 38⅛; Illinois Central, 124; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific, 99⅛; Hartford & Erie, 8⅛.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 3.—Cattle to-day 408, making the total for the week thus far 5,032, or 296 cars, against 96 cars same time last week; market slow and dragging, and but few buyers in attendance, soft weather causing most of them to be shy of carrying much stock the balance of the week; yards will be cleared of every head by shipments only; sold to-day, 118 Ind. steers, 1,111 to 1,545 lbs., $5@6,15. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making a total for the week thus far of 7,400, against 8,400 for the same time last week; no sales to report, all offerings disposed of; market closed firm at ¼@⅜c advance on last week's closing rates. Canada lambs $6,75@7,00; Canada sheep $5,75@6,25; Western sheep $5,00@6,75, according to quality. Hogs to-day 3,900, making total for week thus far 19,900, against 23,000 same time last week. Market 10c better than yesterday; supply not equal to demand; nearly every load in pens sold. Sales: 4,000 Ohio hogs, 175 to 200 at $4,25@4,35; one lot choice pigs bringing a shade higher figures.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Beeves to-day 500 head, making 6,700 for week; market very slow and owners losing $5@8 per head; prices ½c lower than yesterday, and 1c below Monday's rates; good fair 5¼ cwt. Texans sold at 9c, 55 lbs per cwt., and fat 7¼ cwt. Illinois 12@13c; 6 cars pretty fair, 6 cwt. went at 10¾@11c; heavy fog and bad weather for all kinds of meat and poultry. Sheep to-day 1,250, making 14,300 since Saturday; a few sales, the yards being well filled to-night, helped to keep up prices, which will lose to the owners money if not sustained. A car 83 lbs Ohio, sold at 5¾c; a car 95 lbs, Illinois, at 6¾c; a car 114 lbs, Ohio, at 7¾c. Hogs to-day 1,100, or 12,900 thus far this week; prices full sustained at 5¼@7c as extremes for dressed, western selling at 5@5¾c.

ALBANY, January 3.—The cattle market opened fairly active. The supply of beeves is moderate, being thus far 300 cars, average quality fair. The market rules strong and higher. An advance from ⅛@¼c has been obtained. The range has been from 4¼@7½c per pound. Milch cows—receipts moderate; demand moderate; prices range from $35 to $65; extras bring from $70 to $80. Sheep—the supply has not been equal to the demand, but as a large supply is near at hand the market is weaker; receipts thus far 11,400; sales of fine wool sheep at 6@7½c; coarse wool 7¼@8c. Lambs scarce and wanted at any price. Hogs—scarcely enough done to form a market.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 3—5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅞@92. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90; Erie Railway, 91. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the bank rate by 1 per cent. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅝ per cent. lower than the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, on balance, was £26,000. Sperm oil £92@94. Turpentine 43@43s 6d.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 53 francs 65 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased 500,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—U. S. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

ANTWERP, January 3.—Crude petroleum 52 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton firmer and active; middling upland 10⅛d; including 4,000 bales for speculation and export, sales 18,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, November or December, at 10 3 16d; October and November 10 5-16d. California white wheat average 12s 8d@12s 10d; club 13s 3d@13s 6d; red winter 12@12s 3d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 36s 6d. The receipts of corn since the last report amounted to 5,000 quarters; of American 1,000 quarters; the receipts of wheat since the last report amounted to 18,000 quarters; of American 12,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm, with an upward tendency.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton more active; middling upland 20¼c; sales of futures 17,555 bales, as follows: January, 19¾@20c; February 20⅛@20 5-16c; March, 20⅝@20 9-16c; April, 20⅞@21c; May, 21⅛@21 7-16c; June, 21 13-16@21½c. Flour higher; superfine western and State, $5,85@6,30; white wheat extra $7,45@9,85; extra Ohio $7,15@9,85; St. Louis $7,50@12,75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and lower at 94@95c. Wheat in limited request and unchanged; receipts 42,000; winter red western $1,71@1,90; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,65@1,66. Rye and malt unchanged. Barley in fair demand; No. 3 western 95c. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; receipts 12,000; old mixed western 66½c; choice 67@67½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 14,000. Eggs firm at 34@36c. Hay and hops firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9⅝c; Cuba 9½@10c. Coffee firm; Rio 16@19½c. Molasses in fair request, unchanged. Petroleum; crude 11c; refined 27½c. Provisions: mess pork $12,75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear 7¼c; long clear 6⅞c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 7⅝@7⅞c; kettle 8@8½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Flour: demand fair and market firm; extra spring $5,50@6,25; choice do $7,50@8,00. Wheat dull and unsettled and lower; No 1 spring nominal; No 3 spring $1,07; rejected 92½@95c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 30⅝@31⅜c seller February. Oats quiet and weak; No 2 24½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 66½@67c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 64@65c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged in every respect at $11,35. Green meats: demand light and holders firm and unchanged; other meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs firm at $4,30@4,40, mostly $4,35. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Cotton: in light demand but holders firm; low middling 18@18½c. Flour: quiet and unchanged. Wheat: unchanged. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 31c; East track 32½c. Oats: demand light but holders firm; No 2 27c, East track. Barley and rye: nothing doing. Whisky: quiet at 92c. Mess pork: nominal at $11,75. Dry salt meats: quiet; loose shoulders firm at 3⅝@3¾c; clear rib sides 5⅝c. Bacon: nominal, shoulders 5@5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅛@7⅜c. Lard: nominal at 6⅞@7c. Hogs higher at $3,25@3,88; mostly $3,50@3,70.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Business was again very quiet to-day. The streets were almost impassable owing to a thaw which set in, and this cause restricted trade. Commission houses have made no change in the price of either cotton or woolen goods, but the market was very firm. Fine makes of bleached shirtings and all descriptions of colored cottons remain exceptionally strong, and an increased consumptive demand would create higher prices. There was no movement in imported goods.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Cotton firm; middling 20c. Grain firm and unchanged. Groceries steady. Eggs dull and drooping at 30c. Mess Pork held firmly at $12, spot. Lard quiet; kettle 7¼@7½c; steam 7@7⅛c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3⅜c; clear rib sides 5⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders 4⅝@5c; clear sides 7⅝@8c. Green meats—shoulders 3¼c; clear rib sides 5c. Hogs steady at $3,75@3,90; principal sales at $3,80@3,85. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,80@1,81; extra white Michigan $1,83; No. 1 red $1,68@1,72. Corn firm and a shade higher; high mixed 37⅜c; buyer January, 39c.; seller May 44c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 31½c. Clover seed $5,10@5,15. Dressed hogs: shade lower at $4@4,25.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Flour unchanged; choice white, $2,15@2,25. Corn quiet; mixed western, 62c. Oats dull; mixed western, 45@47c. Rye steady, at 85c@$1. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard, 7½c. Western butter unchanged; choice roll, 27@28c. Whisky quiet, at 97c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1,28. Oats quiet and weak; No 2 25¾c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 32½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 68c. Barley in good demand at full prices; fall No 2 72c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet but firm; No 1 held at $1,75; No 2 $1,72. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 46c. Oats steady, with a moedrate demand; No 1 State $1,37. Petroleum: more inquiry, but steady and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Flour moderately active. Wheat in fair demand; western red $1,90@1,95; amber $1,95. Corn in fair demand; old yellow 65c. Oats steady; white 50@51c; mixed 45@47c. Petroleum: crude 15½c; refined 27c. Whisky 98c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car hay, M Weil & Co; 1 do do, T Fox; 15 bbls apples, F Owens; 10 do do, C E Willis; 46 do do, Voigt M & Co; 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Sexton & R; 3 do butter, W & J Carson; 2 do do, J J King Bro; 40 sks meal, 6 do middlings, J Irwin; 40 sks flour, Hall & S; 1 car shingles, G E Lighthill; 16 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car oil bbl, Citizens Ref Co; 8 bbls wire, J Dunlap; 3 do glue, Hamilton L A & Co; 6 do d apples, 14 do g do, 1 do nuts, 8 kegs lard, Voigt M & Co; 7 bags beans, E Moye & Co; 1 case books, J Cochran; lot o iron, J Wells; 172 sks corn, W G Miller; 230 do oats, J Graham; 3 do c tails, W Flaccus & Son; 1 keg lard, J Hampton; 4 bbls d apples, Head C & Co; 2 do do, M W Rankin; 90 do do, I Taylor; 27 do whisky, Littell & M; 8 d hogs, P Duff & Son; 6 do 1 trc lard, 20 kegs do, H Rea Jr; 1 sheller, 1 wheel, Scobia R & S; 18 bdls paper, 24 rolls do, P P M Co; 9 box w powder, Wincher H & Co; 3 do s polish, J H Lippincott; 15 sks potatoes, J Seibert; lot produce, Loh & C; 3 castings, A Garrison & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—105 bbl bw flour, Voigt M & Co; 5 bbls brandy, 1 do gin, A McGraw; 5 bxs oil, R E Sellers & Co; 15 pkgs tea, Montgomery C & P; 2 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 20 bbls oil Jos Keiling; 50 bales hay, S B Floyd & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 7 cars hams, 6 cars shoulder, E H Myers & Co; 500 bbls flour, owners; 100 do do, J R Ramsey; 100 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car oats, Gordon & Co; 7 boxes eggs, Haworth & D; 64 bales b corn, R Dickey & Co; 50cs lard, J P Hanna & Co; 2 cars hams, Dalzell & T; 11 bbls butter, 5 pkgs poultry, 3 do game, 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 10 case honey, Haslage & Co; 1 do do, C O Perrine; 19 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth & Bro; 2 bbls liquor, Getty & Co; 3 do do, Milligan Bro & Co; 2 cars shoulders, M M Freed; 20 bbls flour, 145 bbls apples, Loh & C; 1 bbl butter, Shipton & W; 20 bbls apples, K Goff; 6 bgs rye, 159 do oats, Scott & G; 55 tres lard, F Sellers & Co; 70 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 4 kgs a butter, Woodworth & D; 30 boxes tobacco, Kramer & V; 40 bbls apples, J J Pettit & Co; 5 bxs butter, H Rea Jr; 83 hides, J Hammitt & Son; 42 bales hay, 200 sks t seed, McHenry & H; 1 car cooperage, C A Wormcastle; 10 bbls apples, P Duff & son; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl butter, J S Dilworth & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—190 sks oats, Beckert & G; 100 bbls flour, 400 p sks, F W Jenkins & Bro; 1 car corn, Hitchcock M & Co; 50 tres lead F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay & Co; 1 car hay, H J McCracken Bro; 1 car bacon, Scott & G; 42 bales hay, J A Graff; 1 car middlings, Keil & R; 200 sks corn, R Knox & Son; 200 buckets grease, J S Dilworth & Co; 100 do do, Dilworth Bro; 6 bureaus, J M Irwin; 22 bales cotton, O M Harper; 21 do do, Kennedy C & Co; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 650 bu oats, M F Herron & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—16 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 96 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 50 bbls oil, Eclipse O Co; 1 do butter, 1 coop geese, A Sarricks & Co; lot hides, J Callery; 129 bgs rye, 92 do oats, Scott & G; 2 rolls carpet, Whiting & Co, 1 box butter, 1 do eggs, G & B Leech; 1 do poultry, Rihm & W.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point, with ten feet in the channel last evening. The Monongahela was supposed to be open all the way up. The ice in the Allegheny commenced running out at 5:30 P. M., and unless the weather turns cold, of which there are indications at this writing, navigation will be resumed in a few days.

The Petrolia was in a sinking condition last evening, where she laid at the wharf, though it is possible that she may be kept afloat. She was said to be taking water freely, and at last accounts was sunk to her lower guards. The Carrie Brooks, sunk at Wheeling, is said to have been insured for $6,000. The Emma Graham was also cut down at Antiquity, and it is probable will prove a total loss. She was built here by Capt. Monroe Ayers for the Pittsburgh and Zanesville trade, and must be at least ten years old. The Petrolia is also pretty well up in years, and was built for the Allegheny river trade. Further details of the freshet will be found in our local columns.

The Bellevernon is announced for Nashville, as is also the Exchange for Cincinnati.

Capt. Brennan goes to Cincinnati to bring up the Juniata.

Capt. Danny McAleer's predictions in regard to the break-up have been verified; he predicted several weeks ago that there would be a break-up the first week in January and not before. G. A. will have to look out for his laurels.

Capt. Dunlevy left for Marietta yesterday to bring up the Esperanza.

The Wild Duck is reported as having lost one of her barges loaded with ore at the iron pile below St. Louis.

The numerous friends of Capt. Jack Chambers will regret to learn that he is very unwell, and is threatened with dropsy.

—The Louisville Courier of Thursday says: The coal boats and barges now moored at Pumpkin Patch are owned by the following parties: Miller, Nichol & Co., 13 boats; Joseph Walton, 9; J. Keeling, 6; John Penny, 5; R. & J. Watson, 4 boats and 2 barges; John Gilmore, 1 boat; Rogers & Wallace, 6 boats and 1 barge; Thomas Fawcett & Son, 19 boats and 4 barges; J. V. McDonald, 8 boats; Farrow & Gumbert, 1 boat; Lynn & Sons, 6 boats and 2 barges; Simpson Horner, 15 boats; Staib & Co., 14 boats; J. A. Wood & Son, 6; Grand Lake Co., 7; McGowan & Connell, 2; Frazier & Fry, 2; Smith & Co., 1; N. J. Bigley, 1 boat and 2 barges; F. H. Coursins, 1 boat and 1 barge; Blackamore & Co., 2 boats, and W. H. Brown 3, making in all 132 boats and 11 barges. These boats contain about 21,000 bushels of coal each, and the barges 12,000, and at the present price of coal by the boat and barge load, including boats and barges, would bring over half a million of dollars. Fears are entertained that when the gorges above break loose that all of them will be swamped.

—The Arkansas river steamer John Howard hurt herself a short distance below Vicksburg some time since, while bound down the river, and lost a quantity of cotton overboard. The Belle Lee, coming up the river about that time, saved 220 bales of the cotton, lost seven or eight hours by the job, and was paid by the underwriters at New Orleans $7 per bale for the service. The total amount received was nearly $1,600.

—The Chas. Bodman, when she left New Orleans, had 1,193 hogshead sugar, 1,280 barrels molasses, 500 empty beer barrels, and about 150 tons miscellaneous freight. The greater part of the sugar and molasses is destined for Cincinnati. The Indiana had over 2,600 bars of railroad iron for Chicot City, and about 400 tons of sugar, molasses, and other freight.

—Chas. R. Suter, of the United States Engineer Corps, has visited Nebraska City to inspect the plans of the new bridge, on behalf of the War department. He approved of everything but the iron piers, and has gone to Leavenworth to consult with General Wright concerning them.

—The Leclaire, sunk at Evansville, has been dismantled, and will be wrecked where she lies, and her hull will be raised afterward. The water is a foot deep in her engine room.

—It is rumored that the Ouachita Belle will enter the New Orleans and Natchez trade. The Natchez took her Vicksburg trip last Saturday, she having withdrawn from that trade.

—The Virginia K. bursted a pipe in one of her heaters and sustained other injuries, a few days ago.

—The Natchez, on her last down trip, carried 412 colored passengers, nearly all of whom were interested in the cotton she had on board.

—The Royal George was not sunk in the Red River, as reported some days ago. She arrived at Shreveport a week ago yesterday, all right.

—Capt. J. W. Answalt has taken command of the Mary Davage and barges.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
oc2:a52

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR"
FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.
au30

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.
No. 83 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
jy22:p45

A. SARRICKS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
And wholesale dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 360 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au26:p4

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc1:44

H. M. CALDWELL..........SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 308 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.
no1:c54

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
no14-h20

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA STREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.**—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.
Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.
The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.
ja10:1d&W

☞ **IMPORTANT NOTICE.**
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh29:o90

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Pa
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au14:w83

☞ **PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET,** next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 30 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.
fe27:115

☞ **ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF** for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
de7:e39-d&S

☞ **MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!** "Books for the Million!" Who may marry or not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER,
296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ **CAUTION!—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**—Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
oc17:569-TTHS Agents for the United States.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,
Phelan's Building,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Bigley, John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey,
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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
e31

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Allegheny City Pa.,
Fire and Marine
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets
A. McFARLND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
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ja24. W. J. CARSON, General Agent

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Benjamin Miller, Jr.
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Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
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Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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mh:m7

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
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C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
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Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Chas. J. Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

ASSESSMENTS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of Charlotte street, from Thirty-sixth street to east line of Chas. Jeremy's property, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.
ja4

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Murtland avenue, from Penn avenue to Frankstown avenue, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.
ja1

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Elders street, from Allequippa street to Robinson street, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.
ja1

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 31, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Sewer on WASHINGTON STREET, from King's alley to D. L. Watson's east line, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, January 10, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.
de31:f38

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been this day granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of SAMUEL MARTIN, late of East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.
ROBERT MARTIN, Admin'r,
East Deer township.
DECEMBER 6, 1872. de7:c40-8

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, December 6th, 1872.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the FIFTH and SEVENTH WARDS—You are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 26th, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said Act will be inflicted.
A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.
de7:e

FOR SALE.
3 cars Indiana White Wheat.
2,000 bushels prime Mixed Oats.
10 cars prime Ear Corn.
1,000 India Bags, in store.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
de5

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF INDUSTRY.
The "Bank of Industry" is now open for business at No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE. Stockholders individually liable.
JOSEPH HASTINGS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
H. Darlington, Thomas Lockhart,
James McLain, John Kelly,
Peter O'Neil, Thomas McMichael,
William F. Casey, Thomas Berry,
Joseph Ross, Mathew Mawhinney,
J. M. Fass, Thomas S. O'Neil.
mh5-m42

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK...........$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872...............$401,000.
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum.
Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe7

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
No 43 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox.
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier. my15

PITTSBURGH
Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS:
John Heath, Simon Kaufman,
Jake Hill, Wm. S. Evans,
J. Ascheim, A. F. Baum,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Chas. L. Gohring.
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
jy11:u73 JNO. BIRMINGHAM, Cashier.

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
fe13

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,
140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL...........................$200,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Megraw,
Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.
Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY.
Capital, - - - - $200,000,
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
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David Matthias, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Wm. M. Vogleson, W. W. Scott,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim,
Henry Raynor. oc15:b43-TTHS

Commercial Banking Company,
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL...........................$000,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
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A. H. English, N. G. Macrum,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, B. F. Wilson,
W. O. Hughart, R. S Waring.
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President...............................DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Bentel, Benj. Singerly.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge.
All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.
ja29:j74

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg.
Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.
au8:w40

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE
jy21:w54

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.
de1:s82

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
de5

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL.........................$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd,
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
je16:k49

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL...$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Paid on Deposits.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Charles Maginn,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Le Goulton, P. Kane
ja17:k5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
se30:z10 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE
SPRING AND
AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.
de7:e42

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward.
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phoenix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS. no8:p43

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON. REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

Monongahela Foundry.
HENRY A. FREYVOGEL,
(Successor to Wm. J. Anderson & Co.)
MANUFACTURER OF
CAST IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
BRIDGE, ENGINE and
MACHINERY CASTINGS
Of all kinds made to order.
150 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Steam Gauges, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
96 LACOCK STREET,
se12:z7TTHS Allegheny City.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIVERY & SALES STABLES

JOHN H. STEWART.........ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
CommissionStables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District [illegible] will attend to professional business entrusted [illegible] in Federal and State Courts.
Office in [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron.
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
oc3:60

New York, 80 Gold St. Chicago, 80 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10-m55

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT,
BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
fe8-k36

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my30:r94

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 160 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO,.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH
NOVELTY WORKS,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
my23-x46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.........J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE
STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au24:x52

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE.
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
se14:x23-d&W

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

RAILROADS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:25am
Chicago Express	12:30pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:35am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:25am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:20pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wall's No. 4	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:45pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:20 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 3:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore 9:40 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 12:24 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. de23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows. (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No.1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No.1	8:35am	Freeport No.1	9:35am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	3:10pm
Freeport No.2	3:40pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Mail	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Springdale No.2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:00pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and 3:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAS. EEFFERTS,
Federal street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON, Supt., Blairsville, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible]

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

[illegible]

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

[illegible]

W. R. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 88 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
de11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

[illegible]

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no1

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

R. WHITMORE, THOS. B. LANE, CHAS. Y. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,
Mining and Civil Engineer,
Manufacturer of Machinery for
Mining and Smelting Purposes.
SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.
Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
[illegible]

STAINED GLASS
MARSHALL & [illegible]
No. 73 Third Avenue. [illegible]

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Great Destruction of Steamboats.

COAL BOATS SUNK.

The Dry Docks at Memphis Demolished.

MEMPHIS, December 27.—Last night the ice gorged at Hen and Chickens just above the city, and at two o'clock the gorge broke, and the ice came down with terrific force, sweeping off the dry docks and cutting down ten barges of coal belonging to Brown & Jones, then steamer after steamer lying at the wharf, until it was thought that not a single one of the number lying there could be saved. The following is a list of the lost: Laura, Belle of Pike, R. P. Walt, Undine, West Wind, and City of Augusta. The tow-boat Nellie Thomas is lying in a critical condition, and it is doubtful whether she can be saved, as the ice is running very heavily. The West Wind and Walt are loaded with cotton.

Later.—The bluffs in front of the city and the levees are lined with people watching the strange spectacle of the destruction by ice. Just above the foot of Jefferson street lies the R. P. Walt, crowded on shore, and broken in two; above her the Belle of Pike lies sunk above her guard, supported by empty barges, and just below lies the Laura, badly broken. The crews are busily engaged in wrecking them in order to save all that is possible before the ice changes their condition. Just at the water gauge lies the West Wind, driven on the bow of the White Star wharf-boat. Her upper works are a complete wreck, but her hull, with three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, is comparatively uninjured. Just astern and around on the outer guard of the wharf boat lies the Andy Baum, with her upper works badly injured and the boat in a precarious condition. The wharf boat was but little injured. At its stern the Arlington, Glasgow, and St. Francis are lying, with their guards and upper works smashed.

Owing to the confusion and strenuous efforts of the crew to save everything possible and guard against further danger, it is impossible to obtain reliable data as to the losses. The Walt is owned by Elliott Brothers, of Memphis, who are now engaged in wrecking her, and saving all the cotton possible. The Laura, of the Mound City Ferry, will be a total loss. She is owned by Captain James, her commander. The Belle of Pike will prove almost a total loss, together with her cargo of cotton. She is owned by the St. Louis and Naples Packet Company, and is being wrecked.

The dry docks, after being driven down to the foot of Exchange street, were secured, and will probably be saved, though they and the steamer Pat Cleburne are in a critical condition, likewise the Nellie Thomas, whose upper works are crushed. The West Wind, belonging to Massingale & Bowman, of Nashville, is in great peril, having been stripped of her upper works and forced against the wharf boat with such power as to break her shafts. The Undine and Helen were broken, and the Summer Koon sunk out of sight. The towboat Clipper, which was driven down to the head of President's Island, will prove a total loss.

Brown & Jones lose one hundred and thirty thousand dollars' worth of coal, leaving only three days' supplies in the hands of the dealers, the Memphis Gas Works, which supplies the city, being without a day's supply of coal. The dealers have advanced the price to two dollars per barrel, which will cause great suffering among the poor.

When the break-up occurred the Andy Baum was driven down on the wharf-boat, when Taylor Wells, one of her pilots, attempted to jump from the hurricane roof on to the wharf-boat and fell into the river. He was badly crushed by the ice, and was rescued with great difficulty. John Clinton, second engineer, and the bar-keeper, both made the leap, but were badly bruised.

The James Howard arrived from below about ten o'clock, and made several ineffectual attempts to pull the City of Augusta out, without being able to move her.

The river is still rising, having risen three and a half feet since last evening.

A gorge formed at Randoph again to-day, but broke in the afternoon. The ice is now (8 o'clock) running heavier than ever.

The James Howard succeeded in securing the Undine, Helen Brook, and City of Augusta. The work of wrecking the Walt, Belle of Pike and West Wind is being pushed with great energy. The laborers received one hundred bales for removing the cotton.

Brown & Jones lost 80,000 bushels of coal and their boats and barges. Their entire loss is $30,000; no insurance. The total loss by the disaster will not fall short of a quarter million dollars. All the steamers at the landing have steam up, anticipating greater danger to-night.

The short supply of coal is the all absorbing topic, whether the companies can supply their customers.

CALIFORNIA.

Strike of Miners—Rain Storms—A Determined Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 28.—One hundred miners of the Raymond Ely mine struck yesterday against the ten hours shifts. They had been working eight hours. Both parties are determined to maintain their position.

RAIN STORMS.

There was a heavy rain storm throughout the western coast. The San Joaquin threatened to overflow. Several bridges on the Yuba river were swept away. Five immense land slides occurred in Oregon on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Two hundred men have been employed two weeks to put the track in order again. Much damage has been done on the Columbia, by the breaking of booms and floating logs. Navigation is impeded by floating ice north of Vancouver.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Charles Kroger, of this city, committed suicide in his store. He had a desperate struggle with his clerk, who tried to prevent him. Kroger's clothes were torn off. Finally, with the left hand, armed with a razor, he cut his head nearly off, and fell dead to the floor. He was a German, unmarried, and in good circumstances. No cause for the suicide is known.

WAR BETWEEN MINERS.

Last Friday the Phoenix Mining Company, of Nevada, took possession of one hundred feet of ground recently worked by the Raymond Ely Company, claimed by both parties. The Phoenix men barricaded the ground, and made other preparations to hold out against the Raymond Ely. Last night, while Thomas Ryan, a Phoenix workman, was overlooking the baracade, one of the Raymond Ely men shot him through the head, killing him instantly. About forty shots were thereupon exchanged by the parties, without serious results. The Phoenix men had the ground. It is feared that more blood will be shed this forenoon. A miner, named J. Sweetzer, while going to work was shot and dangerously wounded by some unknow person.

THE INDIANS.

The War with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—A dispatch from Yecka to-night says last Saturday a party of soldiers, with a wagon, *en route* for Camp Bidwell to Capt. Berrand's camp, on Lost river, was attacked by about fifty Modocs. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded. Five mules were killed. The soldiers killed were scalped. No Indians are known to be killed.

Governor Booth will be asked authority to raise one hundred volunteers in this State, to co-operate with the volunteers of Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—A telegram from Yecka says the Modocs are being reinforced by straggling Indians, and that some Pitt river tribes joined them. The Oregon volunteers will be soon mustered out. There are 250 soldiers in the field. Taking out those required for escort and guard duty, it leaves only seventy-five fighting men. There are only fourteen soldiers at Fort Klamath reservation to guard 2,500 Indians. Mortars and bombshells are to be employed in storming the Indians in the Lava bed stronghold.

P. A. Davies has been appointed by a meeting of citizens of Yecka to go to Sacramento and ask Governor Booth for a company of volunteers for this State, as the seat of war is partly in Oregon and partly in California, on either side of the boundary line.

IRONTON.

Terrible Accident at the Belfast Furnace—Two Men Scalded to Death.

IRONTON, December 27.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Belfast furnace. Three men, Ellis Moore, James Venters, and Andrew Diles, entered three boilers which had been disconnected from the rest of the battery, for the purpose of cleaning them. They had first opened the mud valve and allowed the water to escape, after which they entered the boilers without closing it, as they should have done. The engineer, who has been employed but a short time, and did not know of the connection between this valve and the one attached to the battery, came and turned on steam from the latter. It instantly filled the empty boilers through the connection pipe, and the steam remained turned on a short time before they managed to crawl out and where discovered. Venters and Diles were very badly scalded, the skin peeling from their parboiled flesh in large flakes, and their finger-nails coming off. Their cries of agony were said to be heartrending. They were removed as soon as possible to their homes, where they both died within five minutes of each other in the afternoon. Moore heard the steam coming, and had the presence of mind to retreat to the farther end of the boiler, and is unhurt.

Terrible Journey in Mid-Winter.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., December 27.—Capt. Orr, and his chief engineer, with four of the crew of the steamer Cumberland, which was frozen up in Bear Lake in November, arrived last night, they having walked down along the north shore of Georgian Bay. Captain Orr reports having left the steamer in safe quarters, with the first mate in charge. The steward, stewardess and two waiters were also left on board. The party experienced terrible weather and endured great privation during the long tramp, being twenty days on foot. The engineer twice broke through newly made ice, and was rescued with the greatest difficulty. All of the party were more or less frost-bitten. Eighteen of the crew are still on their way down, having been left eight miles from Bruce Mines.

THE OLD WORLD.

WEST INDIES.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, December 28.—The insurgents attacked Mayari on the night of the 12th inst. The town was in a defenceless condition, the regulars and volunteers being absent. The man-of-war Huiva landed her marines and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not, however, before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded.

On the night of the 19th, during the absence of the troops on an expedition, insurgents under the command of Vicente Garcia, entered the town of Holquin and captured Fort Perriquera. The Holquin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into this fort to replace the troops withdrawn, and as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents.

The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were despatched to re-call the troops. Operations were suspended until daylight on the 20th, when the insurgents withdrew, after sacking six establishments and a number of private houses.

A Spanish Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and several other officers were killed. Reports as to the total loss of the Spaniards are conflicting, some placing the figure as high as sixty killed. The Spanish account acknowledges twenty killed. The troops are moving rapidly in pursuit of Garcia, anxious to avenge the death of their comrades. Full particulars of the affair are wanting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

LONDON, December 27.—Thirty persons were lost on the steamship Germany. Twelve of them were passengers; but one was American.

ANOTHER HORROR.

During a missionary meeting at Stafford last night, the floor of the building gave way, precipitating a hundred persons a considerable distance. Many were injured, some of them fatally.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IMMINENT.

LONDON, December 28.—It is expected that seventy thousand British coal miners will strike work on the 1st of January.

"LOVELY CONTROVERSY."

LONDON, December 29.—The Austrian, French and Prussian newspapers are engaged in a lovely controversy over the disclosures made by the Duke De Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duke brings documentary evidence to support the truth of his assertion that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. He publishes an Austrian dispatch to the French Government, in which a pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms." It is reported that the Austrian Government has determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count Von Beust.

GERMANY.

THE LAURIUM MINES.

BERLIN, December 28.—The *North German Gazette* denies the statement that Germany has consented to co-operate with Austria and Russia in an effort to effect a settlement of the Laurium silver mines dispute.

THE POPE BERATED.

The *Gazette* stigmatizes the allocution of the Pope, delivered at the consistory held in Rome on the 23d inst., as an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany. The colossal impudence of the Pope, says the *Gazette*, proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and Roman Catholic Church.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

BERLIN, December 30.—The journals of Koenigsberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocution. The Charge D' Affaires of the German Legation at the Vatican will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the first of January, on account of the allocution.

AFRICA.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

[Special to New York Herald.]

ZANZIBAR, December 18, *via* LONDON, December 30.—The United States steamer Yantic arrived on the 10th. Captain Wilson, with United States Consul John G. Webb, and the officers of the ship visited the Sultan on the 11th inst., and they were received by the troops and met by the Sultan in front of the Palace. Captain Wilson represented to the Sultan the sentiment of the American people in regard to slavery, and requested an abrogation of the clause of the treaty with England.

The Sultan's reply was received on the 17th. He says "Thirty-three years ago I was forbidden by my father, Said Saia, to export slaves to Muscat. The slaves now carried there are stolen by Arabs and tribes from the Persian gulf. I will make strong efforts in the future to prevent the kidnapping of the slaves. I will make every effort."

The English Corvette Brition arrived here on the 12th, and waits for Sir Bartle Frere. The Yantic also waits. Two other English vessels are expected here.

FRANCE.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

France will pay to Germany two hundred million francs of the war indemnity on the first of January, and will pay seventy-five millions each succeeding month until May next.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER TO THE PAPAL COURT.

PARIS, December 29.—M. Bourgoin, French Minister to the Papal Court, resigned because some French naval officers in Rome at the beginning of the holidays called on the King and the Pope on the same day, and tendered the compliments of the season. The Monarchists seek to make political capital out of the affair. The *Union* publishes an address praising the Minister's act as a striking disavowal of the policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spoliation and insult.

ITALY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

ROME, December 27.—The diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican are broken off. The Papal legation at Luzerne will probably be abolished, the Charge d'Affairs and attaches having been recalled.

THE GERMAN LEGATION CLOSED.

ROME, December 30.—The German Charge D'Affairs informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed to take an unlimited leave of absence. He has since closed the Legation, and quit Rome for Berlin.

RUSSIA.

THE WAR WITH KHIVA.

LONDON, December 27.—A special dispatch from Berlin says: The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg delivered a note to Prince Gortschakoff, informing him that England will abstain from interfering with Russian progress in Central Asia if it does not threaten Afghanistan.

Nine thousand Khiva troops are now besieging the Russian forts on the Ureba river.

Another force of two thousand Khivese is depredating on the Russian fisheries at the mouth of the Ureba. Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian troops in that locality.

MEXICO.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

MATAMORAS, December 28.—The election for municipal officers at Tampies is reported to have been very disorderly. During the counting of the votes a disturbance arose and eight were killed and wounded. Great excitement prevailed. Both parties, called Tampicienas and Tamalipecas, claim to have won the election.

GREECE.

THE LAURIUM SILVER MINES DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, December 27.—The Ministers of Austria, Germany and Russia at Athens, acting on instructions of their respective Governments, jointly advised the Greek Government to end the difficulty about the Laurium silver mines by conceding the demands of the French and Italian Governments.

SPAIN.

ALPHONSIST RISING EXPECTED.

MADRID, December 30, via London, December 31—6 A. M.—A rising of Alphonsists is expected. The Government is prepared to suppress it. The citizens of Madrid are opposed to Amadeus, who is greatly excited.

ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

ROME, December 28.—Bourgving, French ambassador at the Papal court, has resigned.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Smash-Up.

CONCORD, N. H., December 30.—The 3:30 P. M. train from Montreal ran into an up-train, which was awaiting its arrival here in the railroad yard. The upright rod on the switch, being full of frost, broke when the engine struck the rail, and threw the train on the track where the other train was standing. The baggage car struck the engine and demolished it. The baggage car and two cars following were somewhat smashed. No one was seriously hurt. The escape from a general smash-up was wonderful.

ANOTHER COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—A Logansport dispatch says two trains on the Logansport and W. Valley Railroad collided to-day, killing Mr. Wolf, a brakeman, and injuring several others, but not seriously. Four cars were badly smashed. The locomotive ran clear through three grain cars.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

HALIFAX, December 30.—The schooner Lord of the Isles, of and for Halifax, from St. Martins, West Indies, struck on Iron Bound island last night and became a total wreck. The captain and four of her crew were drowned and the mate died from exposure after reaching the shore.

Disasters on Western Rivers.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—The *Democrat* will to-morrow publish a list of disasters and losses on the Western rivers during the present year. The losses amount to $3,225,200, of which the Mississippi gives $1,178,850, the Ohio $1,052,700, the Arkansas $16,300 and the Red $14,400. The lives lost by explosions number 58, and 365 are estimated to have been lost by falling overboard.

THE OIL MEN'S EMBARGO.

Taking Active Measures to Stop Drilling.

A CESSATION OF SIX MONTHS AGREED UPON.

General Rules for Regulating Trade.

The Producers Association of the Oil Regions held a meeting at Titusville Thursday morning and adopted additional measures to ensure the success of their plans for decreasing the production of oil. Among the business we note the following. A resolution for the General Council was taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend that work on wells not actually drilling be suspended for twelve hours each day.

Resolved, That from the 25th of December to the 1st of July next, no drilling be done throughout the Oil Regions, except in the case of wells actually drilling at the date first named and that local associations be notified to this effect.

On motion there were adopted as peremptory orders for the Thirtieth District.

Mr. E. G. Patterson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Agency of this District be directed to receive and dispose of no oil belonging to parties who are not members of this Association, and who do not acquiesce in and obey the orders of the Council and of this District Association.

R. B. Hopkins introduced the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, All orders referring to the production of oil, emanating from this Association or from the General Council, should be so framed as to work as little injustice as possible to the producer; therefore,

Resolved, That the Directors of this Association shall act as a Board of Arbitration, to whom all appeals and complaints of producers shall be referred for adjudication, and their decision shall in all cases be submitted at the first meetings of the Association and of the Council, for confirmation.

The following resolution of the Council was then taken up, to wit:

Resolved, That the Council refer to the several District Associations the recommendation that the pumping of all wells whose production exceeds ten barrels per day be suspended twelve hours in each twenty-four, until otherwise directed by the Council.

Mr. Hopkins then moved as follows in relation to the same:

Resolved, That this Association approve of the third recommendation of the General Council with reference to pumping wells of over ten barrels.

Mr. E. G. Patterson proposed the following by-law, which was unanimously adopted:

That persons shall hereafter be admitted to membership in this association only by an affirmative vote by a majority of the members present at any meeting.

Postmasters

Who are now acting as Agents for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY GAZETTE, and who intend doing so, this winter, are requested to begin at once and see that their clubs are formed and sent in before the beginning of the new year. Those wanting specimen copies will be furnished them free by addressing this office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1872.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all ports for the week, 104,428 bales; same time last year, 130,006; total for the year, 1,626,329; last year, 1,388,517. Exports for the week, 89,761; same time last year, 46,908; total for the year, 832,847; last year, 603,572. Stock at all United States ports, 506,231; last year, 488,735; at interior towns, 88,090; last year, 95,682; at Liverpool, not received last year 56,706. American afloat for Great Britain, not received last year 187,000.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

In Stokes' case to-day the prisoner told his story of the shooting. He admitted that he shot Fisk, but did not intend to kill him, and that the shooting, moreover, was in self-defence, Fisk having drawn a pistol to shoot him. He had been, he said, in constant fear of personal violence from the emissaries of Fisk. Stokes contradicted the evidence of Parker, given yesterday, and stated that he never called Fisk a black-mailer nor threatened to shoot him.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1872.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL ON THE LATE FIRES.

Fire Marshal McSpedan says, in regard to the burning of Barnum's museum and menagerie: The fire originated under the floor immediately over the boiler, and from superheated steam, which in its effects is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and when it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of the most terrible results. He adds that the attention of the managers of the circus was twice called to its condition, but no attention was paid to his warning; hence the fire.

In relation to the Centre street fire, the Marshal says the fire originated in the printing office of Dun, Barlow & Co., probably from carelessness. I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press room, in which the fire originated, all egress from the building was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meagre, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities. The utter neglect and want of proper consideration for public feeling manifested by the proprietors of the building during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with as caterer for the safety of the community. I discovered that immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a flue to convey the flames to the floors above. If this trap had been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. In the landing there was but one stair-case, and I have no other term to use for it but the "infernal machine." The elevator was close to it, so that when the flames caught one, the other was attacked, and almost as quick as lightning all chance of escape was cut off for people above. The fire escapes, or the complicated machinery meant to be escapes, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purposes, and in a most wretched condition.

SEARCHING FOR DEAD BODIES.

As neither the police nor health authorities desire to act on the request of Coronor Herman to cause a search to be made for the bodies of seven persons lost by the burning of the Centre street buildings, that official, who was pecunious assisted by several citizens assumed the responsibility. After a long search, the body of a woman was found in the debris, but as all the flesh had been burned off, it was beyond recognition.

John Stewart, by means of a clasp ring found on the finger of the body, identified it as the remains of his sister, Jane Stewart, who was employed in the building. The search will be continued to-morrow.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1872.

ALLEGED ELECTION BRIBERY IN KANSAS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will, on the 10th of January, resume their investigation of the charge against Senator Caldwell, that he was elected by the bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature. The testimony taken by the committee of the Legislature is already before them. They will, at the time above stated, begin the examination of witnesses, the Sergeant-at-Arms having summoned about twenty persons for that purpose.

CAPTAIN IRVINE SHOT BY AN INDIAN.

A dispatch received at the War Department reports that Captain J. B. Irvine, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was surprised and severely wounded by a shot from an Indian, three miles from Fort Sully, on the 9th inst. The Indian is said to be the same one who stabbed and killed a soldier at the Cheyenne Agency last June. Efforts are making to arrest the Indian, who is still at large.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Francis A. Walker has tendered the President his resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the 1st of January next. It is understood his resignation has been accepted, but a successor will not be appointed until after the return of Secretary Delano from Cuba.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS INVESTIGATION.

The Commission to inquire into depredations by Mexicans on the Texan frontier expect to leave Washington on the 7th of January, to resume their labors. Meade, one of the Commissioners, has resigned.

The Snow Avalanche in Utah.

SALT LAKE, December 27.—But little additional from the Cottonwood avalanche is ascertained. Twelve men are missing. The slide came from the mountain top, a distance of one mile, with frightful speed and force. The storm prevalent prevented a warning of its approach until it was upon the lines of the teams, passing at the point where it crossed the road. Men, mules, wagons and sacks of ore were carried away like whips.

The body of snow where the forces of shovelers are at work is very large, and the work of excavation is slow. One dead body was recovered to-day.

An Outlaw Shot.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A letter from Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 27th, states that Andrew Strong, one of the notorious outlaws of Scuffletown, was shot dead by a young man named Wilson, whom Strong warned to leave the place. The body was delivered by Wilson to the sheriff, who immediately paid him one thousand dollars for it, which is the standing reward by the county for any of the Lowry gang, dead or alive. Wilson is also entitled to $500 dollars reward from the State. The only villain of the gang now living is Steve Lowry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LITERARY.

Entertainment at Oakdale—Sparkling Essays—Brilliant Orations—Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute—Fayette Literary Society—Lectures in Fayetteville—Nonpareil Literary Society.

A grand literary entertainment was recently given in the Academy Hall by the "Irving Literary Society" of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute. In anticipation of this event the hall had been beautifully and tastefully decorated and the eye as well as the ear of the immense audience was delighted. Those persons having this matter in charge certainly deserve credit for the manner in which they performed the work.

Rev. M. N. Cornelius opened the exercises with prayer, after which the programme as laid down was followed out. The exercises consisted of original and select orations, essays, tableaux, and the reading of the Society paper. Miss Anna McClurg delivered the opening address, and Miss Allie McNall gave the valedictory. Both these performances were highly creditable. "The Paper" was ably edited and felicitously read by Miss Ella Cox and Mr. Samuel Shane.

Space forbids a full report of the exercises; suffice it to say that the performances were sparkling and brilliant, and the audience was well satisfied with the entertainment.

The Institute is now under the supervision of Mrs. A. T. Douthett, who is an excellent teacher as well as an estimable and accomplished lady. Since the retirement of Prof. Silas Cooke she is assisted by Prof. Patterson. Mrs. Kennedy is the present teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

The "National Cornet Band," of which Mr. Hugh M. Scott is "Head Center," was present at the entertainment and discoursed excellent music. This band is composed of No. 1 men and No. 1 "hornists," and they are steadily rising in favor with the public. Long may they wave and long may they *blow!*

A Literary society has been organized at the Fayette school house, and although it is yet in its infancy, it seems to flourish. The officers are as follows: President, John McCandless; Vice President, D. A. Pierce; Secretary, Miss Sadie A. Dickson; Treasurer, George A. McCandless. At the last meeting Rev. D. A. Pierce read with good effect Trowbridge's popular poem, of "The Vagabonds." Declamations, T. E. Stewart, Wilson McCandless and Isaac Stewart. The essay class was sustained by Miss Sade E. McBride and Mr. Joseph M. Dickson. The former gave the audience "A Piece of my Mind," striking boldly at old batchelors and their follies, while the latter pictured in finely rounded sentences the evils arising from "Neglected Opportunities." D. A. Pierce gave an oration on "Mistakes of Students," and T. W. Conway in unmeasured terms denounces "Romanism." Mr. Conway is an orator of great promise. A debate was given on the question "Is there more pleasure derived from past memories than future fancies?" in which the affirmative was supported by John McCandless and George A. McBride, and the negative by Thomas W. Conway and J. M. Dickson. A sentimental discussion arose on the above question which was participated in by Mr. A. Pierce and Prof. G. W. McVay.

A course of lectures will be given in the M. E. church, in Fayetteville, under the auspices of the "Fayette Literary Society." Rev. Mr. Sweeny has already delivered an eloquent lecture on the subject of "The Seen and the Unseen." The next of the course will be by a Harrisburg lady, on the subject of "Temperance."

The "Nonpareil" Literary Society has opened its doors and recommenced its labors at No. 2 school house, North Fayette township. The society is presided over by Mr. T. W. Conway, and the exercises are of a very interesting character. Yours, &c.,

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

UNIONTOWN.

Observance of Christmas—Homicide Near Fairchance Furnace—Teachers' Institute Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 26, 1872.

OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

Christmas was pretty generally observed. Stores and other business places, except toy and candy shops, were mostly closed. The churches had Christmas trees for their Sabbath school children in the evening, and all passed off pleasantly. We had a fall of sleet last night, and it is snowing to-day, so that we are likely to having to have some good sleighing soon. The mountains seem, in some unexplained way, to keep much snow from falling into our valley, and it is very seldom that we get to enjoy *first class* sleighing, although there may be an abundance of snow within three or four miles of us, both east and west.

HOMICIDE NEAR FAIRCHANCE FURNACE.

There occurred another homicide near Fairchance Furnace about six miles south of our town, on Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock. Wm. Hastings struck Henry Able with a club or billet of wood, killing him instantly. They were quarrelling, but our informant did not know what about. Some of our officers went out yesterday to bring Hastings to jail but could not find him. They brought in Harrison Hughes, the only witness of the homicide.

TEACHERS' EXPERIENCE MEETING.

At the first session of our Teachers' Institute, they held an *experience meeting*, and discussed the question of corporeal punishment, and their views on that subject generally coincided with their size and strength. If they were large and strong, they favored corporeal punishment, and if small and weak, they were on the other side. We will endeavor to give the condensed minutes of the Institute towards the close of its sessions.

SLEIGHING.

We are now wishing for plenty of funds and spare time to take a sleigh-ride. R.

SEWICKLEY.

Christmas in the M. E. Church and Other Places—Sleighing, Dancing, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SEWICKLEY, December 26, 1872.

Yesterday (Christmas) being a legal holiday, the old as well as the young paid particular attention to the duty as well as pleasure, of making a merry day, and having a jolly time with their friends and companions. A very handsome evergreen was on exhibition in the M. E. Church parlor. Nearly two hundred (200) children received large boxes of sweetmeats, after an address by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Mills. On behalf of the teachers, Professor M. B. Goff presented two handsome volumes of the poets (Burns and Milton) to B. C. Christy, Esq., Superintendent of the School. He (the Supt.) was so completely overcome (lawyers are noted for their modesty) that he was hardly able to return thanks. The pastor then said that he did not want to do all the talking, but thought that the Hon. J. W. F. White looked as if he wanted to speak out in the meeting. The Hon., in a few appropriate remarks, presented to Miss Helen White, on behalf of the Sunday School Scholars, an elegant pearl inlaid rosewood writing desk, which was received by her father, Hon. D. N. White, in a few neat, well-timed remarks.

The colored Sunday school, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Mission Sunday schools at Osborn, had happy reunions.

The United Presbyterian Sunday School propose having a celebration on New Year's Day, of which I will give you an account if permitted to be present.

Chamberlin & Co. gave two hundred and fifty (250) half pound boxes of confectionaries to that number of happy boys and girls, who looked as if they would have no objections to have Christmas to come every month.

The gas works are progressing slowly but surely. Mr. Moyes, the contractor, cannot fight the cold weather very successfully.

The workmen at the Robinson House, Haysville, had to stop for a few days, to enable them to enjoy the holidays, but will go in again next week with fresh vigor and energy. More anon.

CHAPULTEPEC.

Death of W. C. Robinson.

Another of our prominent citizens is no more. Mr. William C. Robinson died at 4½ o'clock on Saturday, 28th December, 1872, at the Monongahela House, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Robinson was senior partner and founder of the extensive manufacturing firm of Robinson, Rea & Co., well known throughout the west and south as builders of steam engines and mill machinery. He was born in Ireland, but came, with his father, to Pittsburgh when but a [illegible] He probably has no survivor who has been longer [illegible] he. He was among the pioneers in the steam navigation on our rivers. His firm of Robinson Minis & Miller (Mr. Reuben Miller, Jr.) built the first steamboat in this country for commercial use. As a business man, he was active, energetic, enterprising and of sterling probity. As a neighbor and friend, he was hospitable, large-hearted and genial. In his domestic life he was kind, indulgent and affectionate. We have held very close fraternal and business relations with him for forty years or more, and have long esteemed him as the best type of a true friend. His death is therefore felt by us as a family bereavement. The very many friends with whom, for half a century, he has been going out and in together, conspicuous for his even, uniform and unwavering fidelity to all the demands of good neighborhood, will feel his loss as a privation only less sore and afflictive than to his immediate family of which a son, two daughters and several grandchildren are his survivors.

The Effects of Whisky.

'Squire Hill, of Mansfield, on Thursday held an inquest on the body of T. J. Ryan, a laborer, who was found dead on the railroad track between Mansfield and Oakdale, on the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., on Wednesday night. The deceased had got intoxicated on Christmas and had laid or fallen down upon the track with his head resting on one of the rails and his feet on the other, when a train came along and ran over him while in that position. He was terribly mutilated. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about thirty years of age and has no means or friends in this country. He will be buried at the expense of the county.

Mishaps of Merry-Makers.

Sleighing parties don't always have supreme pleasure, a fact that can be verified by numbers of the merry-makers who indulged in the amusement Saturday night. One party that we heard of, numbering four ladies and four attendants, left the city early in the evening for a trip along the Butler road, and passed along merrily and well until they reached a point about fifteen miles from the city where the horses became unmanageable. The result was an upset, a wrecked sleigh, and a party abandoned on the roadside fifteen miles from home. The horses were no more heard of and the party walked back to town, getting here in time for breakfast yesterday morning.

OUR CHARITIES.

Facts About Some of Our Leading Institutions—An Appeal to the Benevolent.

Pittsburgh is noted for its charitable institutions, prominent among which are the Home for Aged Women and The Sheltering Arms. The institutions having been supported through the liberality of the benevolent. it becomes a matter of interest to the contributors to know what has been the work accomplished, and we opine the following brief summary furnished us by Mrs. Collins, one of our leading lady philanthropists, will be interesting to those generous hearted people who have aided in sustaining these noble charities.

"The different charitable institutions of this vicinity deserve a little more than a passing notice from our citizens. And prominent among these we would mention the two Homes situated in Wilkinsburg, a few miles from the city—one for Aged Women; the other for young women who have been unfortunate and wish to be reformed. Both of these Homes are built on grounds kindly donated by Mr. Kelly, of Wilkinsburg. The buildings are commodious and have all the modern improvements and conveniences.

"The Home for Aged Women is well furnished, and is as neat and convenient as could be desired. The inmates, some twenty in number, are apparently contented and happy.

"The other (which is quite near the one already described) called Sheltering Arms is also neat and comfortable, and has a very handsome chapel in which to hold religious service, and as there is some debt on this building, and a number of things needed in furnishing it, we would earnestly invite all who feel an interest in the class to whom this home is kindly donated to give of their means to help on the good work which the ladies have undertaken—thus strengthening their hands. This home was dedicated about the first of October, and there are now seven inmates, four adults and three children. The matron seems to be one eminently fitted for such a work. The temporary home for destitute women situated on Chatham street, Pittsburgh, is the parent, so to speak, of Sheltering Arms. Hundreds have found lodging there, some for a longer, others for a shorter period during the year. The weary and destitute traveler, has found a comfortable lodging here, and, when rested, have gone on their way rejoicing. Another class have found shelter here from the workhouse and dens of vice, and by the kind entreaties and prayers of Christian ladies, have given up their ways of sin and have been reclaimed, and in some cases restored to parents and friends after years of separation. These institutions are under the auspices of the Womans' Christian Association of Pittsburgh."

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The following sentences were passed:

Frank Gallagher and Cyrus Coulter, who plead guilty to receiving stolen goods, were sent to the Work House for one year and six months.

Charles Henry and Wm. Maxwell, for receiving stolen goods, were sent to the Work House for three months.

James Cox and Thomas McGarvey, convicted of receiving goods, were sent to the House of Refuge. On a second indictment Cox was sentenced to jail for twenty-four hours, and on a third indictment sentence was suspended. The parties were charged with entering the dwelling houses of Robert D. Crompton, L. H. Smith, and R. W. Hare. Wm. Henry, who was jointly indicted with Cox and McGarvey, but acquitted on all three, plead *nole contendere* to two indictments, charging him with entering dwellings with intent to commit a felony, and also one for assault and battery. He was sent to the Refuge.

Kate Raney, convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding John D. M'Chesney, was sent to the Work House for ten months.

Joseph Robinson, found guilty of assault with intent to commit rape, was sentenced to the Pentiary for three years and six months.

George Kingsland, convicted of a felonious assault upon Thomas L. McClelland, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and three months.

Thomas Powers, convicted on two charges of larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months on the first, and twenty-four hours imprisonment in jail on the second.

Anzell Johnston, for embezzling money from the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, was sent to the Work House for six months.

William Mercer, who entered a plea of nole contendre to a charge of larceny, was sent to jail for twenty days.

Peter Hartman plead guilty of larceny and was sent to jail for a term of five days.

John F. Butler entered pleas of guilty to two indictments for larceny. He was sentenced to jail for five days. Sentence on one indictment was suspended.

John Jones and Ellen Jones, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, were each sent to the Work House for six months.

Martin Meyers, for the larceny of a brass rubber from the American Iron Works, was sentenced to pay the costs and to a term of twenty days in jail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT—JUDGE M'CANDLES.

In the case of Joseph Hack, of Allegheny, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th inst., by J. & W. Farley, of this city, a petition of injunction was presented, and an order made for a hearing in the same, and in the meantime restraining the act sought to be enjoined.

G. A. Hein, of Erie county, filed a petition for his discharge from bankruptcy. An order was made for a final hearing before Register Woodruff, of Erie.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

133,716. Device for applying Rubber Nuts to Bolts—James Minetree, Petersburg, Va., assignor to Edward A. Kitzmiller, Pittsburgh, Pa., and James H. Platt, Jr., Petersburg, Va., trustees.

133,737. Rivet—John E. Wootten, Reading, Pa.

133,744. Grain-binding Harvester—Harry H. Bridenthall, Jr., Youngstown, Pa.

133,771. Rolling Mill—George Fritz, Johnstown, Pa.

133,772. Reversible Screw-Fan—William H. Goyne, Shamokin, Pa.

133,775. Feed-Roll for Lumber—William P. Hale, Lock Haven, Pa.

133,781. Dry Goods Rack—David Keiser, Reading, Pa.

133,786. Harness Pad—John P. Lovett and Frank P. Lefeyre, Oxford, Pa.

133,796. Apple Parer—William A. C. Oaks, Reading, Pa.

133,812. Nut Fastening—Samuel A. Todd, Wellsville, Ohio, assignor to Edward A. Kitzmiller, Pittsburgh, Pa., and James H. Platt, Jr., Petersburg, Va., trustees.

133,824. Car Coupling—John E. Bole, Conemaugh, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John P. Klingensmith, same place.

133,873. Nut and Bolt Fastening—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa., assignor to himself and James Webster, same place.

133,877. Freight Elevating Truck—William F. Morrow, Newville, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to William A. Middleton, same place.

133,880. Pump Valve—James Norman, Charleston, W. Va.

133,882. Clothes Drier—John P. Packer, Flemington, Pa.

133,909. Pasting Machine for Wall Paper—James M. Welch, New Athens, Ohio.

5,179. Corner Strip—George Corbett, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 131,506, dated September 24, 1872

5,182. Hub for Carriage Wheels—John H. Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 112,452, dated March 7, 1871.

Homeless.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Jennie Hotchkiss came to this city in destitute circumstances, from Cleveland. The woman is looking for a brother-in-law named William H. Griffin, who is employed in some one of the many glass works around the city. On Friday night she had no place to go and no money. She had a child three years old with her. A kind-hearted gentleman afforded her lodgings, and breakfast on Saturday morning. From after breakfast Saturday till eleven o'clock at night she wandered about the city in search of work and friends, but found none. At that hour she came to the station and requested of Captain Palmer the privilege of sleeping [illegible] Yesterday morning he took her to his home and gave her and her child some clothing, fed them, and gave her money sufficient to buy a meal for herself and child, and pay her car fare in search of her relatives, and also gave her instructions to come back in the evening in case she found nowhere to go. Last evening she came back, when Mr. James Sheron, of Diamond alley, took her to his home, and cared for her until this morning. The woman looks decent and deserving; she will not beg, she says her husband has been dead three years, and the child is nearly that age. She would like to find her brother-in-law or some one who will give her employment; the child is an interesting little girl, and apparently very intelligent.

Burned To Death.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the wife of Thomas Daily, who resides in North Wheeling, was burned to death under the following circumstances: Mr. Dailey left the house at an early hour in the evening, and did not return until about 9 o'clock. An hour afterward he had occasion to go to the cellar below, and while groping about in the dark he stumbled over some object on the floor. Procuring a light he discovered the remains of his wife, burned to a black, hard crisp. Intelligence of the unfortunate event was communicated to the neighbors, and word sent to Esqr. Cotts that his presence was required to hold an inquest. He promptly made his appearance, had a jury summoned and empanneled, and all the testimony available was heard. The jury brought in the verdict that the deceased came to her death by accidental burning. It is said that a bright light was seen to flash up before 9 o'clock in the room occupied by the family, and a few cries were heard, by the neighbors. They, however, did not suppose that anything serious was transpiring, as the light was seen but a moment and the noise quickly died away. It is believed that the clothing of Mrs. D. caught fire at the grate, and that she, in her pain and alarm, fled to the cellar, not knowing where she went or what she was doing.

Journalistic.

It seems to be generally believed in newspaper circles that State Treasurer R. W. Mackey, Esq., for himself and certain parties in the East, has purchased two-thirds of the stock of the "Pittsburgh Commercial Company," and that the price paid was some forty-seven thousand dollars.

A MEAN THIEF.

Stealing a Letter and its Sequel.

Yesterday morning William Wall made information before United States Commissioner McCandless charging Julius Winthrop with stealing a letter containing money belonging and addressed to George Marr. It appears Marr and several others were frozen up in this port, having been employed on the steamer Belle Vernon as deck hands. Their money had become exhausted, and though they could sleep on the boat, they had no provisions, and nothing wherewith to procure them. Marr, who resides in Covington, Ky., wrote to his father to send him money to carry him home. Winthrop, his comrade, being aware of this, watched until the letter arrived, when he met the mail carrier, and represented himself as the owner of the missive and contents, and wanted him to deliver it to him. The carrier objected, but after some parleying delivered it. Winthrop then made tracks in order to keep clear of the party. The amount contained in the letter was eight dollars and fifty cents, sufficient to carry Marr to his home. Marr was literally starving, having had nothing to eat since Christmas day.

District Attorney Swoope ordered him locked up in jail, as witness against the accused. Such rejoicing was never seen in going to jail. It had apparently come to him as a God-send, as a dollar and fifty cents a day and his board was a great relief to him in his present straightened condition.

Fatal Gunning Accident.

James H. Harris, of Wheeling, went out shooting on Monday with his brother, a few miles out the National road, and when crossing the mill dam on the ice the brother's gun was accidentally discharged, the load entering James' right arm just below the shoulder, shattering the bone and lodging in the breast near the shoulder. He was carried to the house of Mrs. Seabright and a messenger sent to Bridgeport for medical aid. The Bridgeport physicians found an operation would be necessary, and called Dr. Allen of this city to their aid. A consultation was held that evening, and as a result of it, in the hope of saving the arm, the bone was unjointed at the shoulder and cut off below the wound, and the shattered parts taken out. The shot imbedded in the breast were allowed to remain. The wound grew rapidly worse, gangrene ensued and Mr. Harris died yesterday morning.

Artificial Limbs.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Artificial Limb Manufacturing company of Pittsburgh. This company is entirely composed of ex soldiers and citizens wearing the limbs they make themselves. It is this firm that builds the celebrated Patent Adjustable Lacing Socket Leg, which for comfort and durability exceeds all other limbs yet invented, as hundreds will verify who are now using them in this and almost every other State in the Union. The company is chartered by the State, and is entirely responsible, being composed of highly respectable maimed mechanics and business men of the Smoky City. Any of our readers requiring the article, we would advise them to call on or address this company before purchasing elsewhere. Their office is at 748 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Anderson Sash Balance.

Contractors already have commenced to make preparations for the coming season, and we wish to suggest to all who have not yet taken the opportunity, that it would be well for them to look at the Anderson Sash Balance, at the office, No. 70 Smithfield street, and be convinced of its great superiority. There has no such invention been put out for years, and hardly ever will be, as this balance answers every requirement of simplicity, durability, cheapness and ease of adjustment; wherever it has been used, its great superiority over the old style has been shown, and it is now the favorite not only with every first-class contractor, but also with house-owners. In numbers of instances the windows with the old style balance have been supplied with this new invention, and in new houses it is the only one that takes a front rank. The office is at No. 70 Smithfield street.

....The Stockholders of the Citizens' Bank of Pleasantville, held a meeting last Saturday for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, when the following named gentlemen were elected: Hon. M. C. Beebe, Hon. James L. Connelly, D. W. Henderson, William Newkirk, Theodore Martin, Otto Goemer, A. Holeman, James B. Skinner and H. M. Haskell. The Directors held a meeting on last Monday for the election of officers, when Hon. James L. Connely was elected President and Francis Merrick, Esq., Cashier.

....An insane man, sixty years of age, named McLaughlin, jumped from the express train on the Fort Wayne Road, near Leetsdale, on Friday morning, while going at a good rate of speed. The train was stopped almost immediately. When a brakeman went back to see what had become of him, expecting, of course, to find him seriously, if not dangerously injured, but, instead, he was quietly resting on a snow bank. He was taken back to Leetsdale, and from there sent to this city, and then to his home at Tarentum.

....A destructive fire occurred at Lottsville, Warren county, on Christmas night. The barn of the Eastman House was burned with its entire contents, which consisted of thirteen teams and rigs, and a large quantity of fodder. One of the teams was valued at $700, and was owned by a Corry gentleman. The property was not insured, and the total loss will exceed $600.

....Mr. Samuel Estell, of Brown's Mill, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, was struck by a locomotive while crossing the track of the above named road at the Parade street crossing, Erie, Pa., on Thursday evening, on a load of lumber, and received injuries which proved fatal a short time afterwards. His skull was crushed, and his leg and arm fearfully mangled.

James G. Holliday, of Lawrence county, living on one hundred acres of land, in the last thirty years sold thirty head of horses and four colts, for which he received $2,850.

PERSONAL.

OLIVER LOGAN was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1836.

A WOMAN in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, has applied for a divorce from her sixth husband.

HENRY ROCHEFORT's mother was a pastry cook, and could build a pie second to none in her time.

TOTAMA, one of the Japanese students in the University of Michigan, studies sixteen hours a day.

A GEORGIA woman has written a novel, and placed Alexander H. Stephens in the position of the hero.

ALEXANDER of Russia recently toasted his kinsman Kaiser Wilhelm at a banquet of the Knights at St. George as the oldest member of that order.

IN obedience to an order of Queen Victoria, His Highness the Begum of Bhopal has been invested as a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Star of India.

MR. GLADSTONE is said to take as much interest in tree culture as Horace Greeley did. When at his manor (Howardson) he takes up much time with his little hatchet.

THE latest news from prominent Southern rebels is that Jeff. Davis is in Memphis, Joe Johnson in Savannah, Beauregard in New Orleans, and Mosby is to be married.

A NEW ALBANY man, with fifteen daughters and twelve sons, is figuring as to whether it will be cheaper to mix up an arsenic stew, or use kerosene for kindling-wood in his house.

QUEEN VICTORIA has presented £5 to a young man named Hughes, who was recently tossed by her bull, Prince Leopold, at Windsor Park. It makes all the difference whose bull did the mischief.

GENERAL SHERMAN tells of the dismay of a frontiersman when told there would not be an Indian war that year. "Why, good God," said he, "in case of peace what shall we do with our hay?"

MISS COBBE, an English female adept in mental philosophy, has lately published long and well written articles in two London magazines, in which she contends that dogs, as well as men, have immortal souls.

A FUNERAL procession at Baldwin, New York, halted long enough to allow one of the pall-bearers to be severely pounded by a fellow who rushed upon him from a barn, and then tranquilly resumed its solemn march.

ONE of the girls who greeted Washington with a song of welcome on the occasion of his entry into Newburyport, Massachusetts, has just died in that town. Her name was Sewell, and she lived to be ninety-seven years old.

E. A. POLLARD, the Southern historian, who died on Monday, was very unhappy in his domestic relations; his first wife died soon after the honeymoon, and he was divorced from the other two whom he subsequently married.

A CONNECTICUT sexton prevents the congregation from shifting about and changing seats by dexterously applying a gob of pitch to their persons as they enter the sanctuary. He says "the church is no place to fool around in."

MAJOR-GENERAL LENNOX, of the English army, and Mrs. Lennox have celebrated their golden wedding, at Ayr. The gallant General was forty-five years in India, and during some of the most trying periods was accompanied by his wife.

JOSHUA LUNT, aged 95 years and 8 months, and Polly Lunt, his wife, aged 88 years, died in Deering, Maine, last week, and only a few brief hours separated their separation in this world, after a journey together of over sixty-four years.

MODESTY would suggest that ladies wearing a towering hat and sky-scraping plume should not take front-seats at theatres and operas. In London ladies occupying the best seats at the theatres are compelled to remove their hats and bonnets.

THE Sultan of Turkey has confided the instruction of his youngest son, Abdul Medjid, to Halil Pacha, grand master of Artillery. His imperial highness, who is not five years of age, will commence his studies after Bairam by daily attending the gun factory, Tophench.

OAKES AMES' associate in the defence of the Credit Mobilier case is the Hon. John B. Alley, of whom an interesting anecdote is related in a Massachusetts journal. Some years ago he had a protracted contest with another gentleman for the Mayorality of Linn, several elections being held without a choice. Mr. Alley's rival entertained the voters with a free lunch, and finally John he concluded to head him off; so he had a lot of peanuts baked on each voting day to regale the crowd. But he instructed his caterer to bring them on very hot, "for," said the wise man, "they won't eat so many." Now, it is argued, if Mr. Alley had been instrumental in bribing members of Congress in behalf of the Credit Mobilier he would probably have done it on the scale of his hospitality to the voters of Lynn, and it wouldn't have amounted to much.

GENERAL NEWS.

STREET car passengers are anxious for the invention of some method of heating the cars.

THERE are fifty-six farmers in the Iowa Legislature—nearly one-half the whole number.

EVERY letter of the alphabet except "g" is contained in the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra.

A SECTION of the Rochester Poorhouse is known as "Congress Hall," and Saratoga feels bad about it.

THE members of the New York Conference pay thirty cents apiece for the support of aged and infirm ministers.

THE value of the manufactured products of New Hampshire ten years ago was $37,000,000. Now it is $71,000,000.

THERE are two things in this world that are not safe to trifle with—a woman's opinions and the business end of a wasp.

METHODISM within a century has attained in England 1,300,766; in the United States, 2,620,531; total, 3,921,297 members.

A RELIGIOUS census of Paris developed the fact that only two persons were willing to declare themselves "Free-thinkers."

A FARMER in Shelby county, Iowa, raised, this year, from 81 acres, over 1,900 bushels of wheat. The first crop paid for the quarter section.

WHAT is the Indian's Peace Policy? inquires a correspondent. So far as we have been able to determine, an Indian's Peace is a piece of your scalp.

THE Niagara River has resumed its usual course; the water supply of Buffalo is restored, and the city is freed from the great peril that threatened it in case of fire.

A POET asks: "Where are the dead, the vanished dead, who trod the earth that now we tread?" If we were to make a random guess, we should say the most of them are buried.

ON the 25th of November, 1783, the British forces evacuated the City of New York, and on the 25th of November, 1872, the last of the British forces evacuated the Island of San Juan.

A WESTERN EDITOR, alluding to a fresh batch of lamp explosions in his neighborhood, speaks of kerosene as the "hydra of the household." He has probably heard some chemist say that it's a hydra-carbon.

DELAWARE produced, during the season of 1872, 3,191,050 baskets of peaches, exclusive of the quantity used for private consumption. New York received 1,724,400 baskets, Philadelphia 934,068, and Baltimore 682,200.

IT is not generally known that the leaves of coffee plant are coming to be used like the berries, and in some coffee growing lands, Java for instance, are preferred by the natives to the choicest berry for making the favorite decoction.

THE average annual death rate among English troops quartered in India for ten years ending with 1870 was 27 per one 1,000, and this high mortality is attributed to the sad deficiency of sanitary arrangements, associated with the trying influences of the Indian climate.

THE French indemnity is enabling Germany to increase considerably her gold coinage, which amounted, Oct. 26, to $88,750,000, having received an addition of $10,500,000 in the previous five weeks. It was to be still further increased at the rate of $2,500,000 weekly.

STEPS are taking to work over the abandoned gold mines of Virginia by Northern Capitalists who have purchased 2,000 acres of mineral land in Spotsylvania County, and claim to have means of extracting the precious metal profitably which could not be done heretofore.

THEY have compulsory education of Texas. The law requires that all persons under the age of fifteen shall attend school. A married lady in Houston, who has not yet reached the age that would entitle her to exemption, attends school regularly and carries her baby with her.

A BENEVOLENT St. Louis man secured the Christmas benediction of the newsboys by giving each of them a new cap. The proud and happy recipients rushed headlong to the nearest pawn-shop and "spouted" the new head gear for money to buy matinee tickets to the variety show.

A SOUTH ADAMS (Massachusetts) boy carried enterprise to the grave the other day by circulating advertising sheets along a funeral procession of forty-seven sleighs. He stood by the roadside, assiduously handing in his bills, and didn't miss anybody in the ranks outside the hearse.

"IS Pat Flannigan on board this ship?" roared Nelson during a lull in the firing at the battle of the Nile. "I'm here, my lord," said Erin's son, showing himself on deck. "Then," said the gallant Nelson, looking satisfied, "let the battle proceed." That story is told by Pat himself.

CONCERNING the "Money Value of Wives" the *Hearth and Home* says, that, "Altogether too many men speak of the money supplied to their wives as money *given* to them. Now, the fact is that there are no women who more truly work for their living than do all worthy wives and mothers."

THE Moscow Gazette publishes statistics of literature and education in Russia that are by no means flattering. Of the entire population only nine per cent. know how to read. In Russia outside of Moscow and St. Petersburg, there are 749 book shops and 237 libraries—or only 585 connection s of books among a population of 65,000,000.

IT is not fashionable this season to offer your guests wine when they call on New Year's day. If this rule can be successfully and continually applied, it will abate two great nuisances—fashionable drunkenness on New Year's day, and New Year's calls in the manner they are now made. Good.

A REMARKABLE case of starvation occurred in the heart of London recently. Mr. Haddy, a well educated lawyer, of good ability, of sixteen years' practice, was the victim. He had lived a particularly abstentious life, but "unmerciful disasters" seem to have followed him, and he was ashamed to beg.

A NEW endeavor to make martyrdom popular is going on in England. Enthusiastic Catholics now wear hair shirts, and when habit shall deprive these of their discomforting potency something more disagreeable will be invented. A shirt made from curry-combs, with the scrapers inside, might answer.

A COUPLE married at East Lyme last Thanksgiving Day had been engaged since 1817. At the conclusion of this protracted and agonizing suspence it was found that the bride had pined away a whole set of front teeth, and the bridegroom been forced to conceal the ravages of time under a wedding wig.

TEETOTALERS will regret to learn that a French chemist has demonstrated the practicability of making alcohol from sawdust, the cellulose of which will yield about twenty-four per cent. of strong spirit, having "an excellent taste." A literal significance is thus given to the popular metaphor of "lemonade with a stick in it."

A STRANGE rumor prevails in Boston, that Mrs. Fisk has been threatened with assassination in case she persists in employing private counsel to labor against Stokes. The fact of the rumor reaches us from New York, however, and not from Boston; and it is not impossible that it has been invented in order to create prejudice against Stokes.

A COUPLE of Des Moines juveniles ate a stolen pie. The lady of the house caught them at it and told them there was poison in it. The boys ran home and told their anxious mamas, who gave them enough antidote to kill a horse. They recovered from the effects of the pie without any difficulty, because there was no poison in it, but the antidote made 'em awful sick. They say that they will never steal another pie.

THAT clerical and lay functions were once conjoined, the following old-time advertisement will sufficiently show: "Wanted, for a family who have had bad health, a sober, steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon, apothecary, and man-midwife. He must occasionally act as butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will be required sometimes to read prayers, and to preach a sermon every Sunday. A good salary will be given."

LORD ELCHO, in a letter to the London *Times*, says that this is the fourteenth year of the existence of the volunteer force, and he has lived in the yearly hope of seeing the course of events force upon the nation and its rulers the conviction that in the matter of military organization there is but one sure foundation upon which it can be made to rest, namely, the old English constitutional principle of the compulsory service for *home* defence.

AN Irish woman, Jonna Murphy by name, and only forty-five years old, was recently found dead in her bed in Boston. The coroner came and looked at her, but did not deem it necessary to go further and sit upon her, as "she had evidently died of destitution." There is suffering which importunately seeks relief, and this we are pretty sure to know about; but, alas! the suffering which is silent and must be sought out, too often goes to the death unrelieved.

ABOUT seventy-five car-loads of bones, gathered from the plains of Western Kansas, the frames of defunct buffaloes and Texas cattle, have been sent over the Kansas Pacific and the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads during the past season. A large part of them have gone to Wilmington, Del., where the best are selected for combs, knife-handles, &c.; the next best are ground into dust, and used in refining sugar; and the refuse is ground into meal for fertilizing purposes.

ONE of the most certain things to go when disturbed is a loaded pistol. It cannot endure the society of boys, and as surely as one of them tries to play with it the attempt results in a disappointment. About two weeks ago a little boy of the tender age of twelve was examining a pistol in his father's house, in Sacramento, California, when, of a sudden, the weapon exploded and a bullet killed the boy's little sister. He said he would not do it again and was generally believed.

THE Yarmouth *Register* says: Three finback whales entered Provincetown, Mass., harbor on Thursday, the 19th, and after an hour's skirmishing one of them was fastened to by a harpoon thrown by Captain G. W. Dyer. After towing the boat a mile at a rate that did honor to the traditional fame of this leviahan for speed, the iron drew, when bolting clear of the water and falling again into her element she ran past Long Point into the bay, fluking and spouting furiously.

As a Market Paper, the reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will always possess a special excellence, so that the buyer and seller can at all times consult its columns for every necessary information as to prices and the spirit of the different branches of trade. Everything that is bought and sold in the Pittsburgh markets and the leading markets of the country, will receive careful attention, and at a large cost.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

The arrivals by the different railroads at the Allegheny yards were as follows:

Kahn & Keefer, Chicago	3 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
Greenwald & K. Shreve	1 "
G. W. Fritz, Crestline	1 "
S. Marks & Bro., Crestline	3 "
J. Miller, Bellaire	1 "
D. C. St. Clair, Bllaire	1 "
W. A. Thompson, Bellaire	1 "
J. & O. Shepard, Bellaire	2 "
B. Cockens, Bellaire	1 "
J. H. Frauks, Bellaire	1 "
R. Frater, Bridgeport	1 "
C. M. Heimes, Canal Dover	1 "
C. Goff, Canal Dover	1 "
S. Porter, Atwater	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty	1 "
Total	22 "

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was, in point of numbers, the lightest we have had to record for a long time, footing up about 575 head; there was nearly the usual number of western cattle, but there were but very few driven in from the country. There was nothing in from Butler, Mercer, Lawrence or Beaver counties, while from Washington county the number was comparatively small; however, as noted in our last report, about all the cattle suitable at all for butchering in this section of the country have been picked up, and, for the next five or six months, we will be dependent mainly on the west, and already some of our drovers have resumed their regular weekly trips to Chicago. It is true, it is a matter of no importance where the stock comes from, but we mention it for the benefit of our western stock growers and dealers who are eager to get all the information they can on the subject. In regard to the market to-day, we hardly know what to state; it would naturally be inferred, in view of the very limited supply, that trade would have been quick, and that higher prices would have prevailed; as a rule, however, this was not the case. Some of the drovers reported trade as having been very slow for all the different grades, while others regarded the market as having been quicker, though they did not know that, as compared with last Monday, there was any advance in prices. There is no question but what the market opened up slow, but this we think was owing to holders being a little stiff; they thought as the supply was very light, that they would be able to raise a little in the price; hence, the butchers consumed a good deal of time in looking around; and at 10 o'clock it looked as if there would be quite a number left over; subsequently, holders relaxed somewhat in their views, having discovered that they could not carry their point, and consequently the pens were pretty well cleared by noon—there were but few left over. The butchers are having bad markets just now, owing to the abundance of poultry, game, fish, etc., etc., hence they were not very hungry for cattle, and they did not hesitate to let the drovers know that they would do without rather than pay any advance in prices, and besides, we have no doubt many of them had enough cattle at home to run them until next Monday.

Prime to extra butcher stock may be quoted at 7@7½c. Marks Bros., M. Varner, and others sold at these figures; medium to good, 6@6½c; common to fair, 5@5½; old cows, stags, etc., 3½@4. For further particulars we refer our readers to the annexed report of sales, as reported by the drovers themselves:

Hazelwood & Blackstock report 25 head of mixed stock from West Virginia, and 25 head of same kind, from Ohio, at 3@6c.

Keifer & Beyer, one car of butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6@7c.

James Hanlin, 13 head of common Washington Co. stock at 3.25@4.50.

Kestner & Illig, 21 head of Washington Co. stock at 4½@6c.

Jacob Needy sold two pairs of good work oxen for $199, less than half what they cost.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 16 head of Washington Co. stock at 2½@5c; 3 cars of prime to extra Ohio steers at 6@7½.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 5 cars of Guernsey and Belmont counties, Ohio, mixed stock, at 3@6½.

L. Shamberg sold one car western stock at 4@5¾.

R. F. Frater retailed 16 head of mixed stock bulls, steers, stags at 2½ to 5½.

M. Kraus reports 2 cars of mixed Ohio stock at 5 to 6½.

Jacob Needy 1 car fair to prime butcher stock for Franks, at 5¾@6¾.

Zeigler & Lobman, 25 head of mixed Washington Co. stock, steers, heifers and cows at 4 to 7 cents.

Gus. Farien, 14 common Allegheny Co. steers, averaging about 1,000 lbs. at 4½.

Eli Katz sold 1 car of mixed stock for C. M. Heimes, at $25@50 for fresh cows; 1 car fat cattle at 3½@5c.

Fred. Hector sold 5 bulls for P. M. Snyder at 2¾@4c.

Jacob Shamberg 1 car of butcher stock from Chicago at various prices.

Sam. Lowenstein 11 head of Washington Co. stock at 3½@5½.

M. Varner sold 2 cars of butcher stock from Chicago at 5@7.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 20 head of good to prime Washington Co. stock at 5¾@6c.

Smith & Kraus 1 car from Chicago, held at 5½@6½c.

W. Moonshine 1 car fairish Ohio stock at 5 to 5½c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 25 from Chicago, and had about 2 cars of Ohio stock left over.

Sol. Traurman sold 21 head of Ohio steers at 5 to 6½.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was also very small, footing up about 450; however, trade was very slow, as there was little or no demand except for good sheep, and we judge that there were fully 200 left over unsold out of the 450 on sale. A few good sheep, as will be seen, brought full prices, 6 to 7c per lb., but for the lower there were no buyers except at prices that would afford no margin for the holder.

Adam Eckert sold 67 head of commonish Washington Co. lambs and sheep at an average of $2.70 per head.

Jacob Keifer sold 38 common to extra Washington Co. sheep at $2¾ per head to 7c per lb.

R. McCaslin & Co., 75 head of fair to extra at from 7c per lb. down.

Meanor & Co., 254 common Beaver Co. stock; sold 10, averaging 86 lbs. to Richardson at 5½c; also 8 at $4.75 per head; at 12 o'clock balance unsold.

HOGS.

There was also a light supply of hogs, but there were enough to supply the demand, which was also light. Prices, as compared with last week, ruled lower, ranging from 4 to 4¾c gross.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 27, 1872.

There has been rather more activity in pig iron this week, the volume of business having been larger than for some time past, and with a steadily increasing inquiry and diminished offerings, the market is growing stronger, and the best mill irons are now held higher than they were two weeks ago. As noted in our last report, buyers have been feeling the market for some days, which, of course, was regarded as good evidence that they contemplated buying, sooner or later, and this was not without its effect in stiffening the market, and recently the pressure to sell has not been near so strong as it was—producers became satisfied that the bottom had been reached, and that they had nothing to lose by holding back. It is generally conceded now that trade is destined to open up pretty lively next month, as stocks in the hands of consumers are very much reduced, and it is fair to infer that nearly all of the mills and foundries will be forced into the market for pig iron; in regard to prices, the future of the market, as a matter of course, is uncertain, but the feeling seems to be generally entertained that there is no probability of their going any lower, and the fact that the foreign advices report the English markets as growing stronger, is not without its effect in strengthening this feeling.

Following sales were reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Gray Forge	$38 50	4 mos
200 tons Silvery Mottled	pt.	
300 tons Gray Forge	38 50	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
70 tons White & Mottled	38 00	4 mos
500 tons Open Gray Forge at Fur.	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
250 tons Red Short Forge	$37 00	4 mos
90 tons A No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	40 00	4 mos
300 tons White and Mottled	36 00	4 mos
200 tons White and Mottled	36 00	4 mos
200 tons White and Mottled	36 00	4 mos
300 tons White and Mottled	36 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled and Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
30 tons No. 1 Juniata	$120 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Juniata	107 50	4 mos

Boston Wool Market.

[From the Shipping List.]

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The receipts of domestic for the week have been 5,784 bales, against 3,019 bales for the corresponding week in 1871, and 1,885 bales in 1870. The receipts of foreign have been 101 bales. Supplies, it will be seen, are coming forward quite freely, and the interior will soon be completely cleared.

The market for wool remains pretty much the same as noticed last week. Dealers generally report a quiet market, but the sales have again exceeded 1,000,000 lbs. foreign and domestic. Notwithstanding the stormy weather yesterday, quite a large number of buyers were about, and offers for round lots were very generally refused at any concession from present current rates. The market is firm for all desirable lots of foreign and domestic, and holders are quite indifferent about selling in anticipation of a more active market and a higher range of prices with the new year.

As this is the closing week of the year, we have made up the stock, and the result compares as follows:

Fleeces, lbs.	2,332,000
Pulled	511,000
Tub	31,000
California	663,000
Scoured	125,000
Total	3,662,000
Same time 1871	7,165,000
Same time 1870	6,977,500
Same time 1869	8,706,000
Same time 1868	11,117,000
Same time 1867	7,090,000
Same time 1866	6,500,000
Same time 1865	6,000,000

The stock of foreign wool in importers, dealers and speculators hands, is as follows:

Mestiza, Buenos Ayres, &c., lbs.	2,000,000
West Coast S. A.	1,500,000
Mediterranean	650,000
Australia and New Zealand	575,000
East India	585,000
Cape	4,000,000
Total, 1872	9,310,000
Total, 1871	4,306,000
Total, 1870	2,052,000
Total, 1869	4,550,000
Total, 1868	2,840,000
Total, 1867	5,155,000
Total, 1866	5,435,000

The stock of foreign in 1871 also includes the wool in the hands of dealers and speculators. During the past four months of 1872 the receipts of foreign wool in this market alone was about 25,000,000 lbs., almost exclusively New Zealand, Australia, Mestiza, and Cape, besides large arrivals also at New York; but for the next four months expected supplies are very light. Domestic wool has also been arriving quite freely from the west, and the bulk of the clip is now in the hands of dealers, manufacturers and speculators. The bulk of the foreign, it will be seen, now on hand, is Cape and Mestiza, heavy wools from which there is a very large shrinkage, and about 3,000,000 lbs. are carpet wools, leaving available stocks of clothing wool quite small.

It is very frequently remarked that manufacturers cannot afford to pay higher prices for wool, and therefore, there will be no advance after the new year. But the most important matter at the present time is the supply of wool, and it appears to us doubtful if the supply now on hand, and the prospective receipts for the next four months is sufficient to keep our machinery in operation. Early in January we shall be able to give the stocks in New York and other leading markets, with an estimate of the quantity still in the interior. If the consumption keeps up to the average of last year we shall want 4,000,000 lbs. per week, or for the 17 weeks from January to June 68,000,000 lbs. of wool.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece.—The transactions include 50,000 lbs. Ohio X and XX at 67½c; 12,000 lbs. Ohio, as it run, at 67½c; 5,000 lbs. XX Pennsylvania at 69c; 15,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio at 66c; 25,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio at 66@68c; 1,000 lbs. X Ohio at 68c; 6,000 lbs. X Ohio at 67½c; 10,000 lbs. X Ohio at 67c; and 5,000 lbs. XX Ohio at 68c per lb.

Michigan and Western Fleeces.—In Michigan and western fleeces nothing has been done the past week.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY December 27, 1872.

Trade in all kinds of stock was almost completely blocked to-day, owing to the fact that the Penna railroad Company have refused to receive for the present being unable to get stock through promptly, on account of the heavy snow; while this order has placed an embargo on business for the present, a moments reflection will convince any one that it is all right and proper. It is much better to keep stock in the yards here than to have it lying along the road, as it would probably require three or four days to get it through, in the present condition of affairs, to Philadelphia or New York. Furthermore, the supply of all kinds of stock is very small, as it should be borne in mind that the receipts, and for this cause, are also very slim—the western roads are just as badly crippled by the snow as those east of here.

CATTLE.

There has been little or nothing done since the date of our last report, and prices are nominally unchanged. Buyers, in view of the fact that they cannot obtain transportation, are virtually out of the market, and besides there are very few cattle here—the yards were pretty well cleared prior to the snow-storm, and there have been but very few arrivals since. Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 6¾@7; and good 1,200@1,300, averages at 6@6¾—that is, these prices could be realized provided transportation could be obtained. It is probable however, the railroad company will be able to resume shipments again within the next day or two, at least it is hoped so.

HOGS.

The hog trade is in exactly the same condition; business is completely blocked, and for the same reason. The supply is very much reduced, although it is in excess of the demand at present, as buyers are all virtually out of the market. We quote nominally at 3.75 to 4.10 for common to prime—one bunch of extra pigs brought 4.35 to-day—prior to the reception of the order suspending shipments.

SHEEP.

The sheep market is also at a dead-lock; however, there are none here unsold, indeed the pens are almost entirely clear and are likely to remain so for some days to come. Prices, therefore, are entirely nominal.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of all kinds of live stock were remarkably light during the past week, which we presume, may be attributed mainly to the heavy snow-storms which have crippled the railroads, and, besides, the markets generally have been unsatisfactory for some time past, presenting no inducement to stimulate shipments from the west. The arrivals last night were larger than during the two days preceding, and it was owing to several delayed stock trains having reached here at about the same time; as noted in our report of Friday, shipments east of here have been suspended, and when we left the yards to-day this order was still in force; it is possible that it may be revoked this afternoon, and perhaps not until Monday—all depends on the weather. As a matter of course the suspension of shipments has almost placed an embargo on trade, as buyers do not want to buy until there is some show of getting it moved—it don't pay to hold stock here three or four days with corn at $1.50 per bushel, and hay at $40 per ton. One good effect of the snow-storm and consequent suspension of shipments, is this, it will tend to clean up the eastern markets, which, it is well known have been overstocked for some time past, and the probability is that trade will open up more satisfactory in the new year. Following is a statement of the receipts during the week ending to-day, and in order to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	112	271 cars.
Hogs	162	330 "
Sheep	17	91 "
Horses	9	6 "
Mules	7	2 "
Total	307	700 "

CATTLE.

Trade has been very dull during the past three days, but this will be easily understood from what we have already stated. There was nothing in which to operate up until this morning, and besides buyers are virtually out of the market and will be until the railroad commences to receive again for the east, and consequently the snow embargo has prevented those who had stock from taking advantage of the very light supply. It is true, prices may be quoted 25c per cwt. higher as compared with last week, but, had it not been for the order suspending shipments eastward, the advance would have been still greater. The principal sale during the past two days was made by Hedges, Huff & Co., and consisted of 113 prime Illinois steers, averaging 1,321 lbs. at 6⅞; we can also report 2 cars common stags and steers at 4c. The receipts of cattle last night footed up 25 cars. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Prime, 1,400@1,500 lbs steers	6 75@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 lbs. steers	6 00@6 50
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Old cows and stags	3 00@3 50
Bulls	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals last night, some 28 cars, were larger than during the two preceding days, while the receipts for this week were but little over one-half of those last week; trade opened up slow, notwithstanding the diminished arrivals, and dragged all the way through. As an offset against the decreased supply, shipments have been suspended during the past forty-eight hours, which, of course has almost blocked business, hence, trade was no better, as the falling off in the receipts and consequent reduced supply—the eastern shippers are virtually out of the market, and will continue so until there is some prospect of getting transportation—it is expensive holding hogs over here two or three days; hence, buyers prefer to hold off until the railroad company is prepared to receive again—when that will be, we are unable at this writing to state, but it is not likely that it will be delayed much longer than to-day or to-morrow; however, it all depends on the weather. Hogs shipped here for Philadelphia on Tuesday, are still at Harrisburg—there is more trouble on the other end of the road than there is between here and Harrisburg; we understand that the Allentown route is blocked also, which severs the connections with New York. It was estimated that there 6,000 head in the pens to-day, of which about 3,000 were unsold; a comparatively light supply, and if there was any assurance that communication with the east would be opened within the next 48 hours, the market would no doubt improve, as the receipts, in consequence of the recent cold, stormy weather, will be small for some days to come; however, there has been little or no change in prices within the past two days. The Allegheny Pork Packing Company bought 500 good hogs to-day at 3.90. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	3 90@4 00
Common to extra Yorkers	3 80@4 00
Pigs, smooth, 130@150	4 20@4 30
Mixed Rough stock	3 50@3 75

SHEEP.

The operations in this class of stock have also been very limited during the past two or three days, not from any falling off in the demand, but in consequence of the scarcity of stock; as will be seen the arrivals since this day week only foot up 17 cars, not much over one-fourth of an ordinary supply, and prices in consequence are higher. Hedges, Huff & Co., sold 1 car of fair 88 lb. Indiana sheep, on Friday, at 5.60, which, it said, was fully half a cent better than this grade would have brought last week. Holmes, Lafferty & Co. had four cars on sale to-day, from Chicago, which they held at 5½ and 6c.

QUOTATIONS:

Fine wool, 95@100 lb.	6 00@6 25
Fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 50@5 75
Fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 50@5 00

Pork Packing.

The number of hogs packed at Cincinnati to December 21st, is given at 336,000 head, against 485,009 same time last year.

From information received by the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce from eighty-four packing points in the West, it appears thus far the hogs cut, as compared with last year, were heavier in weight in fifty-three places, about the same in twenty, and lighter in eleven; and in regard to lard, leaf and trimmings, from seventy-nine points, the yield was more in forty places, and about the same in twenty-six, and lighter in thirteen. He also claims that the returns and estimates thus far received would indicated an increase in the total packing of the West of 887,729 head (?).

The following exhibit of returns of packing at of the principal points, to the 14 inst:

	1872-3.	1871-2.	Decrease.
Chicago	429,430	507,907	77,477
Cincinnati	300,272	363,008	62,736
Louisville	190,000	250,000	60,000
Milwaukee	88,000	108,212	20,212
Indianapolis	75,000	85,000	10,000
Kansas City	33,000	49,850	16,850
Quincy	20,000	28,000	8,000
Peoria	15,000	52,000	37,000
Total	1,161,702	1,342,657	280,985

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The stock trains are still behind, owing to the snow blockade; only 3,840 cattle for the week, with 3,200 to-day; 159 cars at One Hundredth St. and 17 each at Communipaw and Weehawken. The market opened strong at 1c advance, but closed tame at ½c rise from last week, barely sold out; a few fancy grades 15c; good to prime 13@14c; fair 12@12½c; Texans 8½@10c, average 11¾c; quality above ordinary run; several trains are expected to-morrow; sales 6 cars Illinois 6 cwt., 10½@11c; 6 cars Ohio, 8 cwt., 12¼@13¾c; 7 cars Kentucky, 7¼ cwt., 12¼@14c; 2 cars Cherokee, 6¾ cwt., 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt.; 4 cars Texan, 1,100 lbs., 9c, 55 lbs per cwt.; 5 cars choice Ohio 8½@9 cwt., 14@15c. Sheep: total receipts 10,200, with 3,000 to-day; market good at ½c advance for week, or 5½@6½c for poor to medium, and 7@8 for good to choice; 2 cars Illinois, 99 lbs., 7c; car 120 lbs., 8c; car 7½c; 1 deck, 111 lbs. State 8c. Hogs: for week only 34,100; for to-day 13,900; market rather dull at 4¾@4⅞c for live, and 5½@6½c for city dressed; western dressed selling at 5½@5¾c; city dressed of 209 lbs. sold at 5¾c; 160 pounds at 6c.

BUFFALO, December 27.—The intensely cold weather and snow blockade west has completely checked cattle receipts; there are no cattle for sale in yards this morning, and shipments to-day will clean every head out of yards. It is thought that all surplus stock in eastern markets will be used up by next week, and business of the new year commence with favorable markets for buyers and sellers. Receipts this week are lighter than any week for many years, being only 1,530, or 90 cars against 129 cars for same time last week. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day only 200, making the total for the week thus far 3,400, against 7,200 the same time last week; market closes with light receipts; supply inadequate to demand, and prices on all grades advanced ½c; sales to-day 202 Michigan sheep, 73 lbs, $5,31; 30 inferior Michigan sheep, 86 lbs, $4,50; 215 Canada sheep, 90 lbs, $5,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,500, making the total for the week 23,000, against 38,500 last week; market firm at yesterday's advance; sales to-day 3,290 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200@420 lbs, $3,90@4.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Cattle: receipts 1,283; dull; a few good native steers sold at $5,50@5,70; common to good cows $2,50@3,00; shipments 782. Hogs: receipts 10,264; fairly active and steady; range to packers $3,60@3,75, with a few extra assorted lots for shipments at $3,80@3,85; shipments on Saturday 2,326.

ALBANY, December 27.—Owing to the great snow storm there has virtually been no cattle market held yet this week; what few offerings were made were at an advance of ¼@⅜c on last week's prices. The receipts of sheep were also small from the same cause, and an advance of ½c asked; some sales were made at 5½@7c for fine wool and 6@7⅛c for coarse wool.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—Beeves: fair demand this week; rather firmer; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7,50@8; choice $6; fair to good $6@7; common $4,50@5,50. Sheep: fair demand at $5,50@7. Hogs dull at $5,75@6,25. Sales: 900 beeves, 9,000 sheep, 3,000 hogs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Cotton: demand fair and prices advanced; middling 19½c. Flour and grain firm and unchanged. Groceries quiet and steady. Eggs: demand good at 38c. Mess pork: saleable at $11,75, but held at $12,00. Lard: prime kettle rendered nominal at 7¼@7⅜c; steam firm at 7 1-16@7⅛c. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged. Green meats held firmly; hams 7@9c. Hogs active at $3,80@4,00. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 86c.

HOME NEWS.

Accountants.—Duff's Book Keeping has complete forms and rules for closing books. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mr. England Mansfield, Ohio, 1; Sisters Mercy, St. Havies, Pa., 1; Joseph Chapman, Dubuque, Iowa, 1; Mrs. Patti Rosa, New York, N. Y., 3; Miss Mollie Young, New York, N. Y., 3; J. A. Heron, Monongahela City, Pa., 3; Zimmerman & Co., Connoquenessing, Pa., 3; Wm. Reed, Washington city, D. C., 3; B. F. & A. M. Good, Irvin's Station, Pa., 3; E. A. Smith, Guyandotte, W. Va., 3. James McCandless, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Jacob Rinehart, Latrobe, Pa., 3; James Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.

Sheriff's Sales.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the advertisement of the Sheriff's sales which capitalists will find attractive. Some of the property thus posted for sale is very choice and and presents rare inducement for investments, while there is none of it that is not valuable.

Hall Thieves About.

Last evening between eight and nine o'clock the house of Mr. J. D. Backofen, on Marion street, Eighth ward, was made the centre for the depredation of hall thieves. The sneaks entered by the front door and succeeded in carrying off two overcoats and three hats without detection. The loss was not discovered until about an hour afterward; when the police were notified there was no clue to the thieves.

Bridge Damaged by the Ice.

The railroad bridge over Jacob's creek, on the Connellsville railroad, near West Newton, was considerably injured by ice gorges and the rise in the Youghiogheny river backing the water up the creek. The bridge was not swept as reported, but it was weakened to such an extent that it was deemed advisable not to pass locomotives over it. The passenger cars were passed over, and a locomotive was detailed to bring the train to its destination. In this way but little time was lost.

A similar accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Road yesterday, by which the Mail train due here at 5:45 was detained some time.

The Methodist Recorder.

No. 1 of volume 34 of this excellent paper is issued as of the 4th inst., in new typographic habiliments, and presents a really very fine appearance; but better than this, it is filled with valuable original and selected matter, suited to the wants of the religious denomination (the Non-Episcopal Methodists) whose organ it is. We congratulate that communion and the many others who, we hope, will be its readers and patrons, on having a paper with an editor so experienced and capable as Rev. Alex. Clark, with a strong corps of able contributors, and a publisher so diligent, untiring and worthy as Rev. James Robison. Under such management it should not, and we trust will not, fail to achieve complete success, and prove an effective instrument of good.

Rowdyism on Railroad Cars.

The passengers of the Brinton accommodation train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, are frequently annoyed by the exhibition of rowdyism on the part of rough characters who leave the city by the third train, which is the last to depart from the Union Depot at night. The Mayor has been apprised of the fact, and has expressed his determination to put a check to it, as far as lies in his power. Yesterday morning James Wilson and James Lacock were arrested for creating a disturbance in one of the cars on the evening previous, and conveyed to the lock-up. They were examined before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and a clear case was made out against them, and the Mayor imposed a fine of $50 and costs, which they paid and were released.

The Poultry Society.

One of the most interesting as well as the most successful of any of our local exhibitions last year was that of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, in City Hall. The success attending the initial display determined the Society upon giving other exhibitions, and it is to this decision that we are indebted for the approaching display. The Society has fixed upon City Hall as the headquarters, and January 15 as the day for commencing and 21st for closing the exhibition this year. In order that all who desire to send specimens for entry, may be thoroughly posted, they have issued a neat pamphlet giving full directions in reference to the rules, premiums, &c., which may be had on application to the Secretary, C. B. Elben, Lock Box 203, Pittsburgh, or to the headquarters, 123 Liberty street. Thus far the Society has received every encouragement, and the indications are that the exhibition will be a grand success.

Assaulting the Police Officers.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon officer Cronin was called upon to arrest an inebriated individual who was annoying the citizens residing in the vicinity of Bedford avenue and Washington street. The officer first advised him to go quietly to his home, and upon refusing to do so he undertook to arrest him. A number of friends came out of a neighboring tavern, and at once attempted a rescue. The officer held to his prisoner until the assaults of one of the rowdies became so violent that he was glad to relinquish his hold. The rowdies, some four or five in number, then set upon the officer, disarmed him of his mace, and beat him outrageously. The assailants then fled.

Officer Cronin was reinforced by other officers and a search was made for the rowdies, and both the principals were found. One of them was so badly cut upon the head by a mace that he could not be arrested. The other was placed in the lock-up, and will have a hearing this morning.

Knights Templar.

At Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, there was organized a new Commandery of Knights Templar, the officers of which are James H. Hopkins, E. C.; D. W. C. Carroll, G.; Samuel Harper, C. G.

The following is a list of the members: James H. Hopkins, D. W. C. Carroll, Robert J. Story, John Evans, George T. Vandoren, John Chislett, M. C. Spencer, J. S. Reymer, Andrew Mulholland, Robert Liddell, Marcus Jenkins, George H. Christy, George McMurtry, W. C. Gray, A. V. Coale, James Herdman, J. J. Gillespie, John P. Henderson, A. French, P. Reymer, F. B. Laughlin, Lewis McIntosh, Charles F. Wells, James Blackmore, Charles A. Wood, A. W. Pollock, A. M. Orvitt, C. Connor, Thomas C. Graham, W. N. Erwin, Benjamin Darlington, John Finke, E. A. Myers, S. A. Cosgrave, George Webb, Chas. C. Baer, N. A. Kennedy, R. B. Robinson, J. J. Lawrence, Alexander Tindle, John Roth, William Vankirk, H. D. Ralton, A. V. Holmes, W. P. Shinn, H. Samson, H. W. O. Tweddle, John D. Reynolds, Henry G. Hale, Charles A. Colton, Samuel Harper, J. Barnett, W. H. Cluley, W. Johnston, George T. Oliver, W. A. Tomlinson, A. C. Dravo.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hays.

Quite a large audience gathered last night at the Christian Association rooms, to hear Rev. Dr. Hays on "Everyday Reasoning." He began his lecture by speaking of the necessity and importance of every one being correct in the conclusions at which he arrived in his decisions upon everyday questions, and then proceeded to lay down certain rules, which he said were propounded by John Stuart Mill in his Philosophy, and were correct in testing whether the conclusion arrived at was the proper one. 1st, The method of reasoning by argument; 2d, That of difference; 3d, That of residues, and 4th, That of concomitant variations. He proceeded to illustrate the practical applications of these rules by the various illustrations drawn from everyday life, from his experience upon the farm and in the college, and from the discoveries of scientists. His lecture was full of instruction, and was enlivened by several very unique and humorous illustrations and anecdotes which frequently "brought down the house."

Announcement was made of the next lecture of the course to be delivered by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., on the 16th of January.

The Lecture Last Night.

Bishop Simpson's lecture last night at Library Hall was characterized by great ability and research. His portrayal of the wonderful development and progress of Christianity, Civilization and Commerce in the past few years, was profoundly interesting. The achievements of art, science and capital during the last decade, as presented by the Bishop, were so varied and vast that it requires large drafts on the memory, and a careful adjustment of our thoughts to the subject to realize that his record was graphic and true. The wars of Europe and America, the abolition of slavery and serfdom, four millions in this country and thirty-eight millions in Russia, with the tendency in the same direction in Spain, Italy, the Brazils, &c; the binding of the Pacific to the Atlantic by bands of iron; the whistle of the locomotive startling the tribes of Indians and the herds of buffalo in their native haunts; the connection by rail and steamship, and the Suez canal, of the young west with the ancient east; the cables traversing the ocean's bed and transmitting a subtle fluid, charged with the thoughts an emotions of the men of one hemisphere to their brother men in another, and the hourly interchange of these thoughts and emotions; the mechanical contrivances by which the labor of thousands of men can be accomplished by hundreds; the discovery and development of mines of copper, tin, lead, zinc, coal, silver, gold and petroleum; the vast increase of national wealth resulting from these multiplied sources, and the untold enterprises, national and individual or corporate that have sprung out of the spirit of the epoch—but we cannot do justice to the Reverend lecturer in any mere sketch. His lecture should be heard or read in order to apprehend its beauty and grasp. We are sure that where and by whomsoever it shall be heard, it will be pronounced able, eloquent and edifying.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The argument lists still engage the attention of the Common Pleas and District Courts. No cases of special public importance were called. The jury trials will be resumed on Monday.

The Criminal Court will be in session a short time to-day for the disposal of a few cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE McCANDLESS.

Joseph Hack, of Allegheny, was adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition.

On motion of D. W. Bell, Esq., S. A. McClung Esq., of Pittsburgh, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth vs.

Conrad Heim,
James A. Parker,
John Carroll, et. al.,
John Vanley,
Lizzie Kelly,
Wesley Feiro, 2,
William Burk,
Benjamin Carter,
Martin Gilmartin,
Thomas McClelland,
Edward O'Neill.

To save money, purchase your boots and shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, Dispatch Building.

THE RIVERS.

Breaking Up of the Ice.

THE ALLEGHENY RUSH.

The Monongahela Open.

TWO BOATS SUNK.

Steamer Valid Lost.

IMMENSE LOSS OF RAFTS.

Barges and Coal Craft Swept Away.

The ice in the Monongehela broke very slowly the rain not seeming to have hastened it, the last day or two. The various coal barges and boats moored in the several pools, thus far (eleven o'clock) last night escaped injury. Which is very fortunate for our merchants who have their capital to largely invested in the coal trade, and those south of us, who are almost wholly dependant on Pittsburgh for their fuel.

Near Six Mile Ferry, about half past two o'clock yesterday morning, the heavy ice struck three dry docks and some eighteen empty barges and full boats, and swept them down the stream. They were carried over dam No. 1, and passed this point about half past three o'clock. A section of the dry docks was secured at the Smithfield street bridge. The others went by, but it is understood that one was secured at Pork House, and that the other landed on the other side of the river. The barges were landed somewhere in the vicinity of Rochester. The fleet was owned by parties as follows: N. J. Bigley, owned two barges and six full boats; John Bigley owned two empty barges; the Diamond Coal Company owned one barge, and one belonged to William H. Brown. In passing the tow boats at the wharf the barges above-named struck the wheels of the James Gilmore and Tom Dodsworth, breaking a few arms out of each.

The towboat R. J. Grace sunk yesterday morning at the mouth of Beaver river, and will probably prove a total loss, as she is reported sunk to her huricane roof. She lies across the stream, and is surrounded by ice. The Grace is owned here, by John Bigley (one-half), and John Musgrave, and her commander, Captain Tom Davy (each one-fourth). She is insured for $6,000, of which the City Insurance Company, of this city, has a risk of $4,000, and the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny, $2,000. The R. J. Grace was only two years old, having been built in 1870.

It is reported that the tow boats Storm and D. T. Lane are both lying on the rip-rap dam at Beaver, but it is thought that neither steamer is in immediate danger unless the water should decline suddenly, which did not seem probable last night.

The residents of Osceola were engaged yesterday in removing their household goods from their dwellings, fearing the high water which was threatening, caused by the immense gorge in the Youghiogheny river, extending from Bigley's coal works to Osceola, a distance of three miles, and about thirty feet high. This immense mass gave way about eight o'clock last evening, and reached this city at eleven o'clock. It must undoubtedly have done some damage, but as the Youghiogheny is comparatively clear of crafts of any kind the damage can not be very great. From information gathered at Steubenville yesterday forenoon the steamers Forest City, Michigan, and the ferry boat at that point, are lying in safe harbor below the Market street wharf. Mr. Boreland has some ten or twelve loaded coal barges lying near his works, which are in great danger of being cut down by the ice.

The tow boat, Valid, which was lying about two miles below Raccoon in the ice, was moved with the gorge and totally destroyed in Safe Harbor. She was built about two years ago at a cost of seven thousand five hundred dollars and her present owners had made improvements upon her to the amount of five thousand dollars. She is a total loss. There was no insurance upon the boat. The bridge across Beaver Creek was lifted about four inches from its foundation, by the wharf boat getting under it, and the ice crowding against it causing it to rise, however, the ice moved back letting the boat down, and thus replacing the bridge in its old position.

Seven empty barges were seen floating by Logtown bar. Further up the Ohio coal boat bottoms, belonging to John A. Wood, of this city, were seen floating down the stream.

The ice gorge was thoroughly broken from Rochester to this city. It has since been learned that the entire gorge, which extended nearly to Wellsville, was running out, although yesterday morning pedestrians were crossing the river on the ice at Georgetown.

There is no truth in the report that was current here yesterday to the effect that dam No. 6 had been swept away. A telegram received at noon reports the ice moving out of pool No. 6, and river rising about one inch per hour.

The gorge was reported passing dam No. 4 at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, with what result nothing definite could be obtained as to any amount of damage done. The gorge passed here last evening, but seemed to carry nothing with it. From what information can be ascertained but very little damage was done in our own immediate vicinity.

The steamer Petrolia sunk yesterday afternoon at half-past four o'clock, at the wharfboat landing. The ice struck her, and she went down clear below her hurricane deck. She was valued at four thousand five hundred dollars, and is partially, if not wholly insured. Captain McLaughlin had sold her yesterday morning, but to whom could not be ascertained. Around the Monongahela House river men looked eagerly for telegraphic news about the rivers, but nothing additional was developed up to midnight. It was rumered that a man had gone down with the Petrolia; that he called for help, but no one near could come to his relief. The Monongahela at eight o'clock last evening, stood at twelve feet nine inches, and was rising at the rate of about two inches an hour up to midnight.

THE ALLEGHENY.

At half-past six o'clock last evening the ice in the Allegheny gave way, coming down the river with an immense force, at the rate of about three miles an hour. It broke this side of Parker's Landing. At the Sharpsburg bridge the ice piled up rafts that had come with it, perpendicularly against the bridge, causing an immense backward flow of water. As the ice forced its way down, the timbers snapped like reeds, and the ice came rushing with an immense velocity, causing the river to rise at the rate of sixteen inches an hour. The ice swept with it rafts, fuel boats and coal barges, on both sides of the river. Just above the railroad bridge on the Allegheny side, several log rafts were broken from their mooring, and came rushing down, crashing with the ice against the bridge piers, snapping and grinding. Near the Hand street bridge on this side, a raft was wedged in between the bank and the pier, of the bridge, it was strongly secured, and will no doubt be saved. Just below the bridge, on the Allegheny side three new coal barges were moored, but they were sufficiently well secured to insure their safety. A little further three log rafts were torn from their fastenings, and started down the river with the ice. They will prove a total loss, as they were broken before they reached the Suspension bridge. The breaking up of the Allegheny appeared to relieve the Mononhela river men, as they considered it a great relief to the shipping on that river in this vicinity.

The damage done to coal crafts, timber and lumber rafts, on this river must be immense, but no proper estimate can be given at this present writing. In our river columns will be found full and authentic dispatches from all the various rivers.

GARROTERS ABOUT.

A Stranger Knocked Down and Robbed—Arrest of the Accused.

A stranger just arrived in city was arrested and placed in the Twelfth ward station house, and yesterday morning at the hearing before the Mayor the following facts were developed: Edward Carrigan, a sailor by occupation, arrived in the city on Thursday night, and put up at a public house on Penn avenue. He met two men in the bar-room of the house, one of whom suggested a walk, which was agreed to, and the three men left the place. They started down Seventeenth street towards the river and walked into a dark by-way below the Valley Railroad. One of the men then seized him by the throat and demanded his money. Carrigan cried out at the top of his voice for help, and at last surrendered his money ($22) on condition that they would not take his life, as they threatened to do. The ruffians became alarmed, and satisfied with what money they had obtained, beat a hasty through one of the manufacturing establishments close by. Carrigan was cut about the forehead in the first assault, and stated that he could identify one of his assailants from the fact that he inflicted a wound on one of them by kicking him in the face.

The Mayor detailed Detectives Wilmot and Long, together with officers Plasy and Moran, to work up the case. The officers, in company with Carrigan, visited Haggerty's tavern, near Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon, and arrested two men found there who had been pointed out by Carrigan as the robbers. They were taken in custody and conveyed to the central lock-up, where they gave their names as Stephen Fitzpatrick and Christ. McElroy. The former had a cut on the forehead, and a black eye, which corroborates Carrigan's assertion, he says he is not positive as to the other man. They were committed to jail to await a further hearing.

DEATH ON THE TRACK.

A Man Killed Near Latrobe.

At Chambers Crossing, about a half a mile this side of Latrobe station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Thursday morning, about half past ten o'clock, a man named James I. Gress was killed by being struck by the locomotive of the mail train going east. He was driving in a sleigh, and when he approached the track he saw the ballast train standing, but did not see the coming mail. His horse had just cleared the track, when the cow-catcher struck the sleigh, throwing him in the air, and alighting on his head some twenty feet from the spot where the sleigh was struck, dying a few minutes after.

The deceased was a farmer and resided in the vicinity of Latrobe. He leaves a wife and several children.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list. s

Harper's Duff's Book Keeping—400 pages. Most complete work published. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co. 1

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

A "REVIVAL" MEETING of considerable interest and success is now in progress in the Mines M. E. Church, Chartiers township, under the pastoral supervision of Rev. L. H. Baker.

THE many who have been indulging in anticipations that Bishop Simpson would preach in the city to-morrow will be disappointed. But what is their loss is the gain of the good people of Johnstown, Cambria county.

TO-MORROW EVENING a sermon to young men will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Crum in the Plymouth Congregational Church, (Excelsior Hall) Allegheny, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. All young men are invited.

REV. T. H. COLHOUER, D. D., will preach in the South Hall, of the Eleventh ward public school house, on next Sabbath evening, the 5th inst. After the sermon, the Lord's Supper will be administered; after which it is contemplated to organize a new Methodist Church. The public are most respectfully invited.

THE Rev. C. E. Barto will deliver a sermon appropriate to the first Sabbath of the new year, under the auspices of the Wylie avenue church, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, Granville street, at 7½ o'clock. Young people are specially invited. Seats free.

THERE will be preaching in the Central United Presbyterian church, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., but in order to give the congregation an opportunity to attend the Sabbath school mass meeting there will be no services in the afternoon. It is expected that the pastor elect, Rev. J. M. Johnston, will commence his labors here on the third Sabbath of this month.

THE Wood Mission Sabbath School, meeting in the South Hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, will hold its sixth anniversary meeting on next Sabbath, the 5th inst., commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M. A brief history of the school will be given. Revs. I. W. McKeever, A. Clark, I. W. Ellis and T. H. Colhouer, will deliver addresses upon the occasion. The public are most kindly invited.

IN THE Third U. P. church, Allegheny, New Year's afternoon, the members and friends of the Sabbath school assembled, and spent an hour and a half listening to pleasant speeches from Revs. J. S. Sands, T. H. Hanna and M. B. Sloan, pleasantly interspersed with musical exercises and crowned with the feast of confectionery,—a generous supply in handsome boxes bearing the New Year greeting. The entertainment was under the supervision of Superintendent Pollock, and was an occasion of general enjoyment to the children as well as their adult friends.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1873, will long be a day of pleasant memory to the Rev. L. H. Baker, who presides over the Knowlson M. E. Circuit, on the South side, just beyond the city limits, and for the reason that his parishioners took occasion then to express their appreciation of him by an acceptable present—a fat roll of greenbacks—laid under his breakfast table plate. The gift was as generous as it was felicitously managed, the Reverend gentleman being in entire ignorance of what was going on until surprised by the turning up of the package.

THE Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, P. Wesly Ellis, pastor, Sunday school held their annual meeting in the church, New Year's day. About five hundred were present, and a good time was enjoyed. Rev. T. H. Palhone addressed the meeting at the opening. Some interesting exercises were presented by the school. A treat of candy was enjoyed by all. A fine present was made to the Superintendent, E. Doty, as were made to several of the teachers also. The school is in a flourishing condition and enters upon the New Year with renewed energy.

THE Rev. W. J. Reid, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, was born in Argyle, N. Y., August 17th, 1834. He graduated at Union College in the class of 1855. He studied theology in the United Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny. He was licensed in April, 1861, by the Presbytery of Argyle and the next year (April 7th, 1862) was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Monongahela as pastor of his present charge. He is a minister of a fine and portly physique, in disposition is kindly and genial, and as a pastor is highly esteemed. He is one of the leaders of the thought and enterprise of the church.

NEW YEARS was celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, Allegheny, by a jubilee and treat. The exercises were participated in by the members of the regular school, the children from the Orphan Asylum and the pupils of the Third Ward Mission. After addresses by Rev. Mr. Swift the pastor, the Superintendent Mr. J. C. McCombs and others, and an enjoyable medley of sacred song, the confections, prepared by Messrs. Schwarberg & Co., Diamond, Allegheny, and neatly packed away in sacks—a pound for each—were distributed. Altogether nearly nine hundred of the sweet packages were sent away.

THE Shalersville Mission Sabbath School, located in the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, under the superintendency of Messrs. Thomas Hershberger and George B. Johnson, had a treat on New Year's day. Neat sacks bearing the name of the school and well filled with confections were distributed. Several short addresses were made, and the occasion was enlivened with good singing. Over one hundred were present. This school is connected with the Temperanceville M. E. Station. The pastor, Rev. R. T. Miller, was presented with an elegant silk hat, pair of arctic shoes, and a splendid pair of gloves, in an ingenious and timely speech by Rev. E. R. Donahoo, Presbyterian minister.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH of this city was organized and chartered in the year 1837, and commenced with about twenty communicants. The Rev. C. H. Page, of Virginia, was the first minister, remaining six months and was succeeded by the Rev. C. W. Andrews, of Virginia, who remained three years during which a building was erected. On Easter Sabbath, 1841, he was succeeded by the present Rector. Revs. Charles W. Quick, N. E. Cornwell, and Wm. A. Snively, ministered for short intervals. In 1868 the present church edifice on Ninth street was erected at a cost of $70,000, and is one of the best in the city. The congregation is at present in a flourishing state.

THE thirty-eighth anniversary of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church Sabbath School, Allegheny City, will be held next Lord's day, January 5th, at 2 P. M. The Superintendent, Prof. L. H. Eaton, has presided over this school for twenty-five years. The completion of this long period of Sabbath school labor, will render this anniversary one of special interest. The desire is to make it a grand reunion of all persons who have been connected with the school, during the last twenty-five years, either as teachers or scholars. The exercises will consist of a report by the superintendent, embracing a history of the school during this entire term of service, singing of choice selections by the school, and addresses by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Rev. Joseph King, Rev. J. D. Herr and others. The service will be continued in the evening at 7 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM PRESTON, D. D., Pastor of St. Andrews Episcopal church, Ninth street, is the oldest minister in the city. He was born in Woodbury, Conn., August 9, 1801. He is a graduate of Yale College, studied theology in the seminary of Alexandria, Va., and was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal church by Bishop Chase, in October, 1828. His first parish was in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained twelve years, and then removed to this city, where he remained ten years, after which he returned to his former parish. He came back to Pittsburgh in 1856, when he wrote, "I intend to remain here during the rest of my stay upon earth." In 1866 he received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college, Ohio. Dr. Preston is a man of peculiar sweetness and amiability of character. He is characterized more by unction and spirituality than by oratorical power. He is beloved and honored by all classes and denominations.

THE First United Presbyterian congregation, Seventh avenue, was organized about the year 1800. The first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, who ministered about two years. The next pastor was Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., who was so widely known from his long connection with the Western University. He was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Anderson. Rev. H. W. Lee was the next pastor. He resigned in 1855 and died the same year. The next pastor was Rev. S. B. Reed, now pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church. His pastorate extended from April 1857 to July 12, 1859, when he resigned and the present pastor was installed. For several years after its organization the congregation had no house of worship, but in 1810 the lot which is occupied by the present building, was purchased for $550. Soon after a small brick church, roughly finished and unplastered, was built. In 1818 it was enlarged and repaired. In 1851 the present commodious house of worship was erected, and is now entirely free of debt. The congregation is large and characterized for quiet, steady growth.

THE Third Methodist church on Fifth avenue, held its Sabbath school Jubilee Meeting, on last Wednesday, New Year's Day. At 2½ o'clock P. M. the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were opened by reading of the Scriptures, singing and prayer. T. H. Colhouer delivered a short introductory address, after which a number of choice pieces and dialogues were spoken by the children; the exercises being interspersed with some choice selections of music, which were finely rendered by the school under the direction of Mr. J. R. Heisly. At the close of the speaking, Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor of the church, on behalf of the school, presented the Superintendent, Mr. Doty, with a copy of Fawcett's, Jamison and Brown's Commentary, and a copy of the works of Josephus. Prof. McKee, on behalf of her class, presented Miss Mattie McCracken with a fine copy of "Illustrated Sacred Poems," and a large album containing a photograph of each of her scholars. Mr. F. F. Scott, on behalf of her class, presented Miss McGreevy with a pair of superb vases. Miss Charlotte Heisly, received from her class—the Infant Department—a splendid basket of flowers. After dismissal, each scholar received in the vestibule a box of confectionery, with the inscription: "A merry Christmas and a happy New Year," when they all went on their way rejoicing.

IF ALL the days of 1873 be as happy as New Year's Day was to the children, teachers and friends of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Sabbath School, it will be a happy New Year indeed. By invitation of the teachers the school assembled at ten o'clock in the large and beautiful hall of the Eleventh Ward school building, and with parents and friends filled it to overflowing. S. B. Floyd, Esq. presided with great tact and success. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Frazier, and the Scriptures read in concert, lead by the Superintendent. Then came addresses to the children. Rev. John S. Sands lead off in a sparkling speech which made the little folks almost dance with happiness. He was followed by that good friend of the school, Major William Frew, whom all the children in the Sabbath Schools of the city know so well, and delight to honor. And then Rev. S. R. Frazier made a little speech which was a gem, all sparkling and beautiful and bright. Professor Amos Hawk led the singing in an excellent manner, and all did sing with a will. Short addresses were made by the Building Committee, Messrs. G. Scott and Jas. Irvin. William Floyd, Esq., Treasurer of the building fund, spoke of the past success of the congregation, and had bright anticipations for the future. He urged upon each one earnest work, and promised in sixth months to present them with a new Church and Sabbath School building. Pleasing little episodes of the celebration was the presentation to S. B. Floyd and D. R. Ingram, Esqs., of costly New Year's gifts by their respective classes. And then the children returned home, having received a plentiful supply of gifts, feeling that the occasion was not one to be forgotten, but that around it bright memories [illegible] ever cluster.

THE [illegible] at the Third Methodist [illegible] New Year's eve, to watch the old year out and the new year in. The earlier part of the evening was improved by a social in the lecture and class rooms. At half-past nine o'clock the congregation gathered for worship, with the following programme in expectation:

First: A sermon by Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*.

Second: A memorial service of the late Mrs. Susan Robison, wife of Rev. James Robison, former pastor of the church in which the services were held.

Thirdly: A midnight prayer meeting, conducted by the pastor.

The sermon by Mr. Clark was preached from "Without God in the World," and was listened to with great interest. The singing was congregational and spirited. At half past ten o'clock the pastor, P. Wesley Ellis, opened the Memorial services by reading the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, our sister and co-laborer in the Master's service, Susan Robison, has been taken away from us by death; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of sister Robison we realize the loss of one who, while in life, endeared herself to us by kindness and christian sympathy.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereft husband and the only surviving daughter, Mrs. Pogue and family, our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That a memorial service, expressive of our feeling, be held in this church on the evening of December 31, 1872.

By order of the Official Board.

P. WESLEY ELLIS,
F. F. SCOVIL,
V. G. ELLIOTT, } *Committee.*

During the service, addresses were made by Alexander Clark, I. W. McKeever pastor of the Third Methodist Church, and T. H. Scott. The kind words spoken, and deep feeling throughout the audience, showed how highly Mrs. Robison was held in esteem by that congregation.

The memorial service concluded with prayer by Wm. Trith.

Twenty-three minutes yet of 1872. A hymn was sung, and an address delivered by I. W. McKeever on the out going old year and incurring new. Five minutes before twelve o'clock, the congregation began singing, "Come Let Us Anew Our Journey Pursue," etc., and at twelve o'clock the congregation joined in prayer, led by Alexander Clark, after which the doxology, benediction by James Robison and New Years greeting, closed the service.

THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Review of the Road for the Past Year—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was held in Cleveland on January 2, 1873, when the following Board of Directors was chosen:

J. N. McCullough, B. F. Jones, George W. Cass, William Thaw, Pittsburgh; Thos. A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Philadelphia; Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, William Hoge, Charles Lanier, New York; R. P. Ranney, J. V. Painter, Cleveland.

From President McCullough's report, it appears that the receipts from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lessees of the road were $1,030,121.25, and the total expenditures for dividends, interest on mortgages, Sinking Fund, and maintaining organization were $1,028,159.99 leaving a balance of $1,968.26 in the Treasury. The working of the road under the lease has been entirely satisfactory. The improvements have all been completed, the aggregate cost being $630,865.26. The litigation of the company shows no material change from last year. The report concludes with the satisfactory announcement "bondholders can rely with confidence upon receiving the interest upon their bonds as it becomes due, and shareholders their quarterly dividends clear of all taxes, as they become due."

The Recent Fire.

We regret to announce to our subscribers and friends the total destruction of our printing office (in New York) on Christmas Eve. This event will necessarily cause a postponement in the delivery of our January Reference Book.

We have, however, duplicated manuscripts of the entire work, in our numerous branches, so that although the fire is a very great calamity to us, the delay in issuing the book is the chief feature in it. We shall immediately commence the work again, and respectfully ask the indulgence of subscribers under these calamitous circumstances. The preparation of new type, the press-work, composition, and binding, will, with every exertion we can make, occupy time, but we think we may safely promise that the delay will not exceed 40 days at the utmost, and in the meantime the detailed information on our Office Records (the foundation for all the ratings in the book) is freely at the service of subscribers.

R. G. DUN & CO., DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
63, 65 and 67 4th ave. 335 Broadway, N. Y.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3, 1873. 3

"Happy New Year."

The greeting of the season, a Happy New Year to all is extended to every patron by the Superintendent of the Boston Stores, Mr. Rossiter, but that gentleman proposes to go farther than merely expressing in general terms his interest in the success of friends. His plan is a practical demonstration of his feeling, for he proposes to reduce the price of the clothing at the Stores, 95 Smithfield street and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. He has accordingly marked down prices ten per cent., and proposes to give his customers as good an article of clothing as can be had anywhere for nearly double the price. His stock is fresh, kept so by daily arrivals, and he asks those who may doubt the rare bargains he offers to call at either of the stores and inspect the goods, and then compare the prices. The stores have kept ahead heretofore, and they will do so hereafter. Drop in and see the bargains.

All the finest grades of tobacco, for smoking or chewing, at the Cigar Parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street.

Kids: Kids: Kids:

An immense stock of Kid Gloves, for ladies and Gentlemen, with from one button to six, and cheaper than the cheapest, at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Pipes of every description, Cigar Holders of every style, and all in endless variety at S. A. Barr's Cigar Parlor, No. 132 Smithfield street.

Superior Work.

The firm of Workman & Davis is one of the most reliable of any doing business in this city. They turn out a superior quality of work finished in splendid style, agreeable to the order of the purchaser when required, and which in every case will prove just as represented. There is no better place for parties designing to provide themselves with a vehicle of any kind, to leave their order than at the office of Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. The firm turn out all kinds of vehicles, from a one man jagger to a six passenger coach, including all the newest and most approved styles of doctor buggies, buck wagons, jump seat carriages, &c. They also keep a large assortment of Eastern made carriage work, in order to supply any who prefer the preference.

Great bargains in gent's fine goods, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building. 6

The Old Beehive.

Those of our readers who are about purchasing winter clothing, will find especial attractions in the way of goods at the old Beehive store of Thomas Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street. The store has just been stocked with a fresh assortment of Beaver, Cassimers, Broadcloths, Meltons, overcoatings, &c., of the newest shades in color and of the best texture. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. employ first-class hands and make it a point to suit the fancy of city patrons, while they guarantee the goods to give satisfaction in wear and appearance, with those of any other house. Their prices will be found as reasonable as they can be made consistent with a first-class article of goods, and any of our friends bestowing their patronage in this direction, we believe will never have cause to regret it.

Dress Trimmings.

Ladies will find no difficulty in securing all the desirable shades of Trimmings from the elegant assortment,—so fresh and beautiful—at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Just a Few.

Among the assortment to be found at Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street, will be found White Country Blankets, Colored Wool Blankets, Barred Dress Flannels, Waterproof Repellants, Merino Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Negligee Shirts, Felt Skirts, Men's Wool Scarfs, Wool Mitts and Gloves, Fancy and Ribbed Hose, Country and Shaker Knit Socks, Ladies and Gents' Gloves, Silk Fischues, Corded Satins, Hemmed Silk Scarfs. Velvets and Velveteens, Hair Goods, Dress and Cloak trimmings, Buck and Sheep Mitts and Gauntlets, Chinchilla Gaunts, Ringwood Gloves, Mitts and Notions.

Fine meerschaums which will render your noonday siesta doubly enjoyable, may be had at S. A. Barr's, No. 132 Smithfield street.

Great Success.

Messrs. Workman & Davis are meeting with great success in the manufacture and sale of carriages. In this every one must concur who pays a visit to their shops, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny city, and to their repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. If a person desires to buy a carriage, jaggar wagon, barouche, phaeton or buck wagon, we know of no similar establishment, here or in the East, where they can obtain better work or lower prices. Messrs. Workman & Davis are good and enterprising manufacturers, and offer such liberal inducements to buyers that there is no excuse for the use of an old or second hand vehicle. The small outlay required will more than be compensated for in the ease and elegance of one of their fine and stylish vehicles.

Lay in a Stock of smoking material of the best quality from the Cigar Parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street.

Fine Suits.

Messrs. Wm. Hespenhide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, make a specialty of fine business suits, and have now a choice assortment of meltons, chinchilas, beaver and other cloths suitable for the purpose. All the patrons of this establishment have received satisfaction, so much so, that their patronage is never bestowed elsewhere. There could be no better evidence that Messrs. Hespenhide & Co. are able to do what they advertise to do, and knowing this from personal experience, we recommend them to public favor.

All the choice brands of cigars at the Cigar Parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street.

Among the good resolutions which many of the male persuasion indulged in to commemorate the advent of the New Year was a resolution to change their tonsorial headquarters to the Central Shaving Saloon of Louis Green, in the Central Hotel, Smithfield street, where they can get the best accommodations in that line. For bathing or shaving the Central is the place.

Women and Misses' shoes at wholesale prices, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Take home your Sunday supply of cigars from the store of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street.

"A BROKEN RAIL."

The Accident Last Night—Excitement in the City.

The news of the accident near Homewood on the Fort Wayne Railroad, when it became known in the city last night, occasioned considerable excitement. At first but little was circulated in reference to it, and the matter was kept as quiet as possible, but gradually information that there had been an accident got out, and the flurry was considerably intensified by the rumor that a number of Pittsburghers were on the train, some of whom had been seriously injured. The telegraph office at the depot was besieged with parties anxious to gather the particulars, but it was not until after midnight that the real facts became known—though that was perhaps no fault of the railroad officials, as it was impossible to ascertain the exact condition of affairs earlier. The full details of the accident will be found in our telegraphic columns.

2½ A. M. The following official account of the affair has just been received from Superintendent Layng from which it will be seen other reports differ somewhat:

"Train No. 17, Erie Express, going north, ran over a broken rail, six miles South of New Castle. Rail broke under engine which passed over safely, but the rest of the train was thrown from the track. A passenger car and forward coach were off the ties and were easily put on the track without damages, but the two rear coaches went down an embankment and took fire and were burned, but not until every person had been got out. Some fifteen persons were hurt, but only three at all serious. The three hurt were a Mr. Fellows, of Youngstown, badly hurt about the head; Mrs. Hunter, of McKeesport, leg broken; and a young girl named Mary O'Neal, in the vicinity of Sharon, Pa., injured in body. All the rest had but slight cuts and bruises, and after having them dressed went forward with delay of some two hours. Mr. Fellows was conveyed to Youngstown on the train, where he resides. The other two hurt seriously, are at a hotel at New Castle, receiving every attention. The rest had but some cuts and bruises, and no bones broken, and all proceeded on the train. The only ones from Pittsburgh are Mr. Yateman, of Sixth avenue, cut in the cheek, now at a hotel in Youngstown going around, and will be home on the morning train, and Charles Passavant, only bruised from what I can hear. L.

DIED IN THE STATION HOUSE.

Another Victim of Intemperance.

A man named Alexander Simpson, was arrested on Thursday night in an intoxicated condition in the saloon of George Long, on the South Side. He was taken to the Fourteenth street lock-up. When he got into the office, he fell into a fit. A physician was immediately summoned, and the man made as comfortable as possible. He died, however, before the doctor arrived. The physician gave it as his opinion that the man died from excessive drinking. Coroner West was notified and held an inquest yesterday, but nothing new was developed. A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered. The deceased was fifty-six years of age and a glass blower by occupation. He had no home.

RIOT.

A Nice Bevy.

Yesterday appeared before 'Squire McMasters a man named C. Spidel, the keeper of a saloon at Braddock's Field, who made a charge of riot against Heck Petty, Henry Ficks, David Oyler, James Petty, Martin Jacobs, Meloin Kelly, Foote Oskins, Henry Oskins, Morrison Harrison, Samuel Black, John Smith and several others. They came into his place on New Year's day, drank all his liquor, then beat him and his wife, and wound up by breaking all the bottles and windows in the house. A warrant was issued in all the cases.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-day, at the regular Saturday matinee, "The Flash of Lightening" will be given this afternoon. To-night closes the performance of this successful play.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night this house was crowded on the occasion of Mr. Carncross' benefit. To-day they give their last matinee, and to-night the Minstrels will close their engagement.

MASONIC HALL.—Blind Tom opens here on Monday evening in his musical performances on the piano.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—At the grand matinee to-day a splendid bill of attractions are offered. To-night an entirely new bill will be given. New stars are announced for next week.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Don't forget the matinee to-day at this house, the bill offered is a good one. To-night an entire change of programme.

"Just What Was Needed,"

Is the exclamation which may often be heard now in a tour among our mechanics. They refer, of course, to that great invention of the age, the Anderson Sash Balance, which is now almost exclusively adopted by our best builders, and wherever it is known is preferred by the persons for whose use the houses are being erected. Wherever the Anderson Sash Balance has been introduced it has received the highest encomiums. It is entirely adapted to the purpose it is designed to subserve, and is universally acknowledged to be the best appliance of the kind ever introduced. It has been applied to a great number of windows in our banks, business houses and public buildings, and has never in a single instance failed to give entire satisfaction. Its great advantage is its great simplicity and the fact that it can be applied to any kind of window, not requiring a special kind, as is the case with the old style. It can be fitted to windows where the old style has been in use without trouble, and that fact has led to the adoption of it in place of the old balance. The practical operations of the Balance may be seen in operation at the office, No. 78 Smithfield street.

After the Holidays.

The festal season which has just closed has been improved by President Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College, to have the college buildings thoroughly overhauled, renovated, and freshened up for the return of his pupils. Everything has been completed, and that, too, in the best manner so that there has nothing been left undone that would inure to the comfort of the scholar. The school will open promptly Monday morning at nine o'clock, and President Pershing is desirous that pupils shall be in attendance without delay, that the classes may be arranged, and work commenced at once. Parents having daughters whom they wish to enter, should call at once and see the Superintendent in reference to arrangements, as the winter term has never been so largely patronized, and those who come earliest may secure accommodations which cannot be had later in the term.

"Where She Was Going."

Where else could she be going when in need of fine Trimmings or Dress Goods, Fancy Toilet Articles, &c., than to Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Twenty Years Younger.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely throws the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation. T:TH:S:S.

Mill men and miners will find it to their interest to buy their nailed shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Insure.

The National Insurance Company offers superior inducements to all having property to insure. Its affairs are managed with rare prudence and fidelity to the policy holders, and all losses are promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. It being located in our midst, our readers will experience no difficulty in acquainting themselves with its status and workings. Information on these points will be cheerfully imparted to all inquirers by Jas. E. Stevenson, Secretary of the company. Office in the Second National Bank, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City.

It is astonishing, nevertheless 'tis a positive fact, that the New York Boot and Sho House sell chileren shoes at 50 cents.

Holiday Vesture.

One of the leading places in the community to procure choice suits for any occasion, for business or parties, for weddings or graver occasions, for church or promenade, is the well-known and popular resort for gentlemen in search of neat fitting garments, of Mr. M. T. Heckert, No. 61 North Diamond street, Allegheny. Mr. Heckert has now a superb assortment of cloths suitable for winter garments and is ready to respond to all orders, guaranteeing satisfaction in every case.

Boys' Clothing

Is made one of the specialties at H. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co., 143 Federal street, Allegheny, and there is no place in the city where a nicer stock is kept on hand, more varied in material and style, and cheaper in price. The firm have been so long engaged in the trade that they know its every want, and parents in search of a good place to get clothing for their children will find Sutmeyer's the headquarters.

Brandies for Medicinal Purposes.

Old Tom and Palm Gins,
Pinet Brandy,
Otard Dupuy Brandy.
Burgundy Port,
Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Whiskies,

In quantities to suit purchasers at James K Lanahan's, No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Purity always guaranteed.

Men's heavy kip boots, selling from $3.00 to $4.00 per pair, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

The Second and Last Quarter for the Season for New Beginners.

Prof. D. Mayer's Select Dancing Academy, Turner Hall, Sixth avenue. The second quarter for new beginners will commence Saturday, January 4th, 1873, for juveniles, and on Tuesday evening, January 7th, for ladies and gentlemen. tf

Scrubbing Pavement is now the order of the day among domestics who have very little respect for the beautiful snow, and who would indeed be completely swamped with the work which entails if they had not the blessing in disguise—a Mardorf Broom, which clears away the rubbish as no other broom will do. Hundreds of the Mardorf may now be seen in use daily on any of our thoroughfares where the housewives pay attention to their pavements. The Mardorf is for sale at the grocers.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Properties to be Sold by Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., Sheriff, or his Successor, on Monday, January 27th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Fifty dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, or by Friday, January 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, January 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such re-sale, shall make good the same. In case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the fifty dollars.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION:

D. C., District Court, indicates the Court of which the writ of execution issues under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Venditioni Exponas; Lev. Fa., or L. F., Levari Facias; Fi. Fa., or F. F., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writ; a Lavari Facias is the writ or sale upon a mortgage, mechanic lien, or a municipal lien; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias, upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; No. 47, J. '73, means No. 47, January Term, 1873, the number and term of the dock entry; the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is that of the attorney issuing the writ.

CONRAD SEITZ.

D. C., F. F., 47, J. '73. $4,400.00. B. & L.

Lot of ground situate in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny. Beginning on N. side of Spring Garden avenue, distant 58¼ feet going from the city, from a corner of or intersection of said avenue, of land of said Hartman, and by land of heirs of Reichenbach; thence N. 71¼° E. 92 feet; thence by line of Reichenbach, 72 feet; thence N. 26° E. 3 feet; thence S. 71° W. 150 feet; thence along Spring Garden avenue, toward city of Allegheny, 40 feet to place of beginning.

WILLIAM S. MARSHALL.

D. C., V. E., 50, J. '73. $755.25. McKNIGHT.

A two story frame dwelling house, without cellar, and lots Nos. 70 and 71 in Mrs. E. F. Denning's plan of lots in the Thirteenth ward, City of Pittsburgh, situate on Quarry street, distant 120 feet from the intersection of said street with Hill street; thence along Quarry street 48 feet; thence 100 feet 11¼ in. to Union street; thence 51 feet 2 in.; thence 83 feet 3 in. to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER MILLER, WM. J. MILLER, AND CHARLES MILLER, PARTNERS AS A. MILLER & CO.

D. C., L. F., 52, J. '73. $21,865.44.
R. & S. WOODS.

Lot of ground situate in Chartiers township, containing 118 5-10 perches more or less, see deed book, Vol. 144, page 461. Beginning at a stake on the northern line of the Saw Mill Run and Cook's Run turnpike road at a point where the dividing line of Wm. McGinness and Edward McGinness intersect said road; thence by a direct line N. 42° E. 16 p.; thence S. 44¾° E. 17 6-10 p.; thence S. 50° W. 6 6-10; thence N. 41¼° W. 16 95-100 p. to the place of beginning.

NEWTON SHAFER.

D. C., H. F., 53 and 54, J. '73. $184.46 and $1,690.25. HALL.

One two story frame building of 5 rooms and finished attic, shingle roof, and lots Nos. 14 and 15, on Wm. McCreery's plan of lots, situated in McClure township, adjoining Second ward, Allegheny city, see plan book, Vol. 3, page 256, fronting about 27½ on North street and running back about 150 feet.

WM. H. M'CLELLAND AND WM. H. M'CLELLAND, ADM'RS OF MARY E. M'CLELLAND, DEC'D.

D. C., L. F., 55, J. '73. $8,855.60. BARTON.

Parts of lots Nos. 137 and 138 in plan laid out by Marion Pride, dec'd, (see Plan Book, vol. 1, page 52,) situate in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Marion street at the corner of lot No. 136; thence along Marion street S. 45 feet 2¼ in.; thence along Apple alley 103 feet 8¼ in.; thence N. 43 feet 5 in.; thence 103 feet 8¼ in. to Marion street, the place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 211, page 541, and vol. 211, page 540.

THOMAS M'MAHON.

D. C., L. F., C. C., J. '73. $680.00.
G. R. COCHRAN.

A one-story frame dwelling house, 16x36 feet, containing two rooms, and lot of ground, situate in the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, being lot No. 14 in plan laid out by S. C. Campbell, Zachariah Gillespie and Jos. Kelch, fronting about 20 feet on High street, and in depth eastwardly about 104 feet.

FRANZ FLOTZINGER.

D. C., F. F., 68, J. '73. $113.44. B. F. K.

A two story brick dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of East Birmingham, on the easterly side of Railroad street, distant 18 feet 4 inches S. from Jane street, having a front of 16 feet 10 inch., and in depth easterly 72 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 244, page 263.

AUGUST STRUCK.

D. C., L. F., 80, J. '73. $189.25. B. F. K.

A two-story frame dwelling house, containing two rooms, and cellar and lot of ground, situate on w. side of Twenty-fourth street, East Birmingham; distant 40 feet 4½ inches s. from Harcum alley, fronting about 20 feet 2½ inches on said street, and running back about 61½ feet.

SIMPSON J. MUSGRAVE.

D. C., L. F., 81, J. '73. $2,140.60.
STONER & PATTERSON.

Lot of ground situate in Leet Township, containing 7 acres and 2 and 24-100 perches, being lot No. 11, in Wm. C. Dunn's plan (See Plan Book, vol. 1, part 1, page 84). Beginning on Baker street at the N. E. cor. of lot No. 12; thence along said street N. 50¼° E. 24 p.; N. 39¼° W. 46 76-100 p.; S. 50¼° W. 24 p.; S. 39¼° E. 36 76-100 p., to place of beginning.

LAWRENCE KUNTZMAN.

D. C., L. F., 90, J. '73. $757.22.
BLAKELY & HEATLY.

Lot No. 80, in a plan laid out by Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, situate in lower St. Clair township, beginning at the junction of the Coal Hill road and a 30 feet street; thence along said street 9¾ feet; thence along lot No. 81, 100 feet to Coal Hill road; thence along same 20 feet; thence along lot No. 79 to said 30 feet street; thence along same to the place of beginning. See Deed Book, Vol. 242, page 253.

JOHN F. MALLINKRODT.

D. C., L. F., 91, J. '73. $507.41.
R. ROBB.

A two-story brick dwelling house, with Mansard roof, 16 feet front by 36 feet deep, together with a frame kitchen in the rear attached thereto, one story high and 12 feet front by 16 feet feet in depth, and lot of ground, situate in the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, fronting 22 feet on Chartiers street, and in depth 97 feet, being lot No. 315 on Chartiers street.

J. A. CRAWFORD.

D. C., F. F., 92, J. '73. $1,760.25. McCLUNG.

Lot of ground situate in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, on the easterly side of Forty-third street, (being same lot recorded in Vol. 256, page 5:) distant 68 feet from the N. E. corner of John W. Riddell's lot and running thence N. 40 feet; thence at right angles 158 feet; thence S. 32 feet and 6 inches; thence along Agnes Poor's line 58 feet; thence S. 7 feet 6 inches; thence W. 100 feet to the place of beginning.

HENRY LIEBELT.

D. C., L. F., 99, J. '73. $428.40.
C. HASBROUCK.

Lot of ground situate in the Sixth ward, Allegheny City. Beginning at a point distant 24 feet from the S. W. corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets; thence S. parallel with Sedgwick street 43 feet 3 inches; thence W. 24 feet; thence N. 43 feet 3 inches; thence E. 24 feet, to the place of beginning.

AUGUST SCHWANER WITH NOTICE TO PHILIP PFEIL TERRE TENANT.

D. C., L. F., 100, J. '73. $4,411.36.
ARCHIE CUMMINGS.

A one story frame building, used as a store and dwelling, fronting on Rebecca street, and a double two story frame building, fronting on Manhattan street, and lots Nos. 77 & 78 in Fleming's plan of lots, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 2, part 2, page 210, situate in Fifth ward, Allegheny city, beginning on N. side of Rebecca street, at corner of Fleming street, now Manhattan street, thence along Rebecca street, W. 30 feet, thence N. 85 feet, thence E. 93 feet, thence S. along Manhattan street 123 feet to the line of Rebecca street, the place of beginning.

NICHOLAS BAUM.

D. C., F. F., 103, J. '73. $200.00. CUMMINGS.

Lot of ground situate in Seventh ward, Allegheny city. Beginning at a point on the W. side of the Plank road, now called Madison avenue, 90 feet S. from the point of intersection of said road with the S. line of a street 25 feet wide running W. to Union st.; thence S. 1 deg. E. 50 feet; thence at right angles to said Plank road 78 feet 6 inches; thence along Union street 2 deg. 30 min. E. 51 feet; thence Eastwardly 75 feet 6 inches to place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 235, page 486.

JAMES ROBINSON AND ALEXANDER P. ROBINSON.

D. C., F. F., 104, J. '73., $1,300.00.
DUFF & LEGATE.

A large three story brick dwelling house, and a two story brick stable and lot of ground situate in First ward, Allegheny, fronting on W. side of Federal street 443 feet, extending at right angles with Federal street 240 feet.

2.

Five certain contiguous pieces of ground in First ward, Allegheny, fronting 24 feet each on W. side of Federal street, extending back parallel with Robinson street 110 feet, and each having thereon erected one three story brick dwelling house, forming a block of five.

3.

Five certain contiguous pieces of ground in First ward, Allegheny, on S. side of Robinson street, each fronting 22 feet, and in depth 120 feet, and each having thereon one two-storied brick dwelling house, numbered respectively 122, 124, 126, 128, 130 Robinson street.

GEORGE FISCHER.

D. C., V. E., 106, J. '73. $500.00. SIEBENECK.

A two-story frame dwelling house and other out buildings and lot of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, (formerly borough of Manchester). Beginning on an alley running parallel with Franklin street, 129 feet 9 inches N. from said street, and 186 feet E. from Fulton street, having a front of 22 feet and in depth N. 64 feet 10½ inches.

WILLIAM RICHARDS.

D. C., L. F., 107, J. '73. $2,833.68. T. C. LAZEAR.

Lot of ground situate in Wm. Hodgson's plan of lots, in Lower St. Clair township, containing 1 acre and 2 67-100 perches. Beginning at a pin on the S. side of what is called Gray's Road and the line of the land of Gregg's heirs; thence along Gray's Road S. 65 deg. 50 min. E. 70 feet 7¼ inches; thence N. 78 deg. 25 min. E. 112 feet 11¾ inches; thence still along said road 41 feet 3 inches; thence S. 24 deg. 10 min. W. 258 feet 6¼ inches; thence N. 65 deg. 50 min. W. 203 feet 4 inches; thence N. 24 deg. 10 min. E. 189 feet to the place of beginning.

PETER GOEDELL AND LOUIS LIST.

D. C., F. F. 108, J. '73. $1,600. M. & P.

Two two story brick dwelling houses and lots, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in plan laid out by A. W. Ewing, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 3, page 81, situate in Sixteenth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, each having a front on Allen street of 20 feet and extending back 70 feet to a 10 foot alley. See Deed Book, vol. 200, page 296.

HENRY HERSHAUSER.

D. C., L. F., 112, J. '73. $2,600. McKENNA.

Lot of ground situate in village of East Liberty. Beginning at lot No. 6 in plan laid out by Barbara A. Negley, and running N. 65½ deg. W. 60 feet; S. 24½ deg. W. 100 feet; S. 65½ deg. E. 60 feet; N. 24½ deg. E. 100 feet, to place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 77, p. 311.

2.

Lot of ground situate in same village. Beginning on the corner of Moreland's lot, and running in a straight line with the said Moreland's E. line back to a 40 feet street; thence 5 feet more or less; thence to Moreland's lot; thence to place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 177, p. 313, and having thereon erected two two-story brick dwelling houses, together with a frame smoke and slaughter house and other outbuildings.

ROBERT S. CAMPBELL.

D. C., V. E., 115, J. '73. $314.22.
J. H. BALDWIN.

A two-story frame dwelling, containing five rooms and other improvements, and lot No. 8 in James Brown's plan of lots situate on Crawford street, Pittsburgh, having a front of 25 feet and in depth 123 feet 6 inches to Fulton street, see plan book, Vol. 42, page 209.

VICTOR E. KLAGES.

D. C., F. F., 116, J. '73. $2,000.00.
THOS. EWING.

Lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny City, fronting 19 feet on West Ohio street, and extending back of same width southwardly 51 feet, being 50 feet eastwardly from Beaver avenue. Described in Deed, in Deed Book 197, p. 37. Improvements: a two story frame dwelling house, with appurtenances.

JAMES B. JONES.

D. C., V. E., 117, J. '73. $1,326.51. DICKER.

Lot of ground situate in Ross township, containing 6 acres 1 rood and 38 60-100 perches. See deed book, Vol. 263, page 13, being purpart No. 3 in partition of the estate of James Carr, deceased at No. 3 October term, 1860, in the Orphans Court, beginning on line of purpart No. 1; thence S. 37¾° E. 7 4-100 p; S. 60° E. 21.72 p; S. 2¼° W. 32 42-100 p; S. 68¼° W. 11 54-100 p; N. 88° W. 22 p; N. 25 30-10° E. 31 22-100 p; N. 62¼° W. 24 8-10 p to the place of beginning.

THOMAS J. FLOOD, ANNIE FLOOD, JOHN A. STRAIN AND ELIZA, HIS WIFE, IN RIGHT OF SAID ELIZA, HEIRS AT LAW OF JOHN FLOOD, DECEASED.

D. C., L. F., 118, J. '73. $3,201.72. McCLUNG.

Two three story brick houses and lot of ground situate on corner of Virgin Alley and Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, having a front of 35 feet 8 inches on Grant street, and a depth of 120 feet.

ANNIE FLOOD.

D. C., L. F., 119, J. '73. $10,946.25.
McCLUNG.

Three two storied brick houses, and one livery stable, and lot of ground situate on the southeastern corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh; having a front on Grant street of 40 feet, and in depth along Sixth avenue 80 feet. See Will Book, Vol. 7, page 24.

JAMES GRIGGS.

D. C., F. F., 120, J. '73. $500.00. M. & P.

A frame house containing two rooms and part of lots Nos. 17 and 18, in Thomas Whitesides plan of lots. See Vol. 639, page 491; situate in the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, on the west side at Green street, distant 90 feet from the corner of Western avenue, having a front together on Green street of 40 feet, and extending back westwardly 50 feet. See Deed Book, Vol. 152, page 310.

UNKNOWN OWNER.

D. C., L. F., 134, Nov. T., 1871. $116.00.
SLAGLE.

Lot No. 112 in Caldwell's plan, situate in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, on the east side of Overhill street, having a front of 20 feet and running back 100 feet.

UNKNOWN OWNER.

D. C., L. F., 30, April T., '72. $101.60.
SLAGLE.

Lot of ground situate in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, on the north side of Reed street, having a front of 20 feet and running back about 90 feet.

UNKNOWN OWNER.

D. C., L. F., 31, Ap. T. '72. $99.80. SLAGLE.

Lot of ground situate in the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, on the north side of Reed street, fronting on said street 20 feet, and extending back about 90 feet, being distant 100 feet from Overhill street.

CHARLES FISHER'S HEIRS.

D. C., L. F., 40, Nov. T., 1872. $35.53.
W. B. RODGERS.

Lot No. 13 in Verina Iten's plan, situate in the Seventh ward, Allegheny City, on the N. side of Spring Garden Avenue, fronting on said avenue 32 feet, and running back about 110 feet.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1873. }

HUGH S. FLEMING,
SHERIFF.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporizing effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

MARRIED.

BURKHART—SMITH—On Wednesday evening, January 1st, 1873, at Christ M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. S. M. Verner, Q. E. BURKHART and ELLA S., daughter of Col. D. L. Smith, both of Allegheny City, Pa.

SCOTT—CATHCART—On Tuesday evening, August 13, 1872, by Rev. A. D. Clark, pastor of the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, Mr. WM. H. SCOTT and Miss SARAH A. CATHCART, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED.

SIMPSON—On Friday morning, January 3d, 1873, at 4 o'clock, ALEXANDER SIMPSON.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Saturday) AFTERNOON, January 4th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Carson street, South Side, (Birmingham.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS—On Friday morning, January 3, 1873, at 4 o'clock, JOHN J. DAVIS, of the firm of Davis, Chambers & Co., in his 68th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Alexander Chambers, Jr., 221 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

McAULEY—On Wednesday evening, January 1, 1873, at 10:40 o'clock, Mr. PATRICK McAULEY, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 233 Sandusky street, Allegheny city, on SATURDAY MORNING, January 4, 1873, at 9:30 o'clock, to proceed to St. Peter's Church, corner Sherman avenue and Ohio street, from thence to St. Mary's cemetery.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8:o83

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,312,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.
mh4:128

ALWAYS APPROPRIATE!
Always Acceptable!
BEAUTIFUL AND DURABLE!
ARE
CHOICE BOOKS,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
A splendid stock to suit all tastes, at
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
1e29 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
☞A large stock of Old Whisky on hand.
No. 360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair)
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
☞GO TO-DAY OR TO-NIGHT.
Your last chance to see the
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
See the Boat Race.
See the Engine Room.
Monday, January 6th, C. B. BISHOP in "WAR CLOUDS."

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.
THIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873, LAST DAY AND NIGHT OF
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
FAREWELL FAMILY MATINEE.
Commencing at 2:30 P. M. To-day.
Matinee Prices—Dress Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Circle, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.
Last entertainment This Evening, terminating the most brilliant and successful engagement ever given in Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the continuous bad weather. Box office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured without extra charge.

☞BLIND TOM CONCERTS AT
MASONIC HALL,
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 6.
The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist,
BLIND TOM,
The Great Musical Prodigy of the Age, and most Marvelous Musical Genius Living.
Admission 50c., Reserved Seats 75c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. Seats can be secured at Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street. ja1

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
Favorite Matinee this Saturday 2:30 P. M.
Blanche Selwyn, Freeman Sisters, Castellotti, Remelsberg Sisters, La Petite Sappho, Lelia Ellis, Billy Collins, H. W. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Harry Hurdle, Bowman and Harris, Trueman Sisters. Matinee 2:30 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.....Lessees and Managers.
OUR POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
Admission to Matinee, 25 cents.
To-night the Tight Rope Prince, EL NINO EDDIE, Hugh Haggerty, Minnie Claire, Maggie Claire, G. W. Herman, and all the favorites. Last night of
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors and Builders.

Bids for the purchase of the material in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Allegheny, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th of January, 1873. All the material in the building, excepting the rubble masonry in the foundations, for sale. Possession given February 1st, 1873, and the material to be removed within two months from that date. Parties wishing to examine the building can gain access at any time on application to the person there in charge.

ROBERT NEILSON,
Sup. W. P. Div. P. R. R., Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa.
de30:130

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., }
PITTSBURGH, December 24, 1872. }

Notice to Bakers.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the THIRD DAY of JANUARY, 1873, inclusive, addressed to the Board of Prison Inspectors of Allegheny County, for furnishing the County Jail with Good Wheat Bread, in quantities to suit, for a period of Six Months, dating from the 15th day of January, 1873.

HENRY WARNER,
de25:e18 Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., }
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 24, 1872. }

Notice to Butchers.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 3d day of January, 1873, inclusive, addressed to the Board of Prison Inspectors of Allegheny County, for furnishing the County Jail with good BOILING BEEF, free from bone, in quantities as may be required by the Warden of the County Jail, for a period of Six Months, dating from the 15th of January, 1873.

HENRY WARNER,
de5:e17 Controller.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS MORE
FOR THE
Closing Out Sale
TO QUIT THE
DRY GOODS BUSINESS!
Goods not sold by that time will be closed out at Auction. We have left a fine line of
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids, French Merinoes, Wool Delaine, Black and Colored Alpaca, Black Silks, 1,000 yards Colored Dress Silks at $1.00 per yard, usual price from $2.00 to $2.75 per yard, 100 yards fine Silk Cloaking Velvet at $8.00 per yard, regular price $12.00 per yard.
Great Bargains in Shawls,
BL[illegible] AND COLORED
VE[illegible]TEENS,
[illegible]TOCK OF
Muslin[illegible]ssimere, Jeans, Flann[illegible]s, Buttons, and a full line [illegible]
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
To which we call the attention of Dress Makers, Storekeepers and Pedlers, as they must be sold at what they will bring. We offer for sale
SIX FINE COUNTERS,
From 20 to 25 feet long; also Store Shelving. Will sell at a bargain.
N. B.—Auction Sales every evening at 7 o'clock, commencing Saturday evening, January 4, 1873.
DUNLAP & SNAMAN,
136 Federal St.,
ja1 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW PERFUME.
Lubin's Everlasting Boquets.
I have just received through the Pittsburgh Custom House, direct from Paris, the above latest of Lubin's perfumes, together with a large assortment of his other
Extracts, Soaps, Sachets,
LAVENDER WATER, &C.,
Which I offer at the prices asked for the counterfeit goods, $1 per bottle. Soap and other goods in proportion.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
ja4 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,
Power Pumps,
Hand Pumps,
For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,
Tate, Munden & Tate,
AGENTS FOR
McGowen Pump Co.
de7

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

Florida or North Carolina
CEDAR.
It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents persuperficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine it at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON, No. 92 Fourth avenue.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING.....W. H. CARPENTER.....E. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
au3:w13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATTRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.
Repairing promptly attended to.

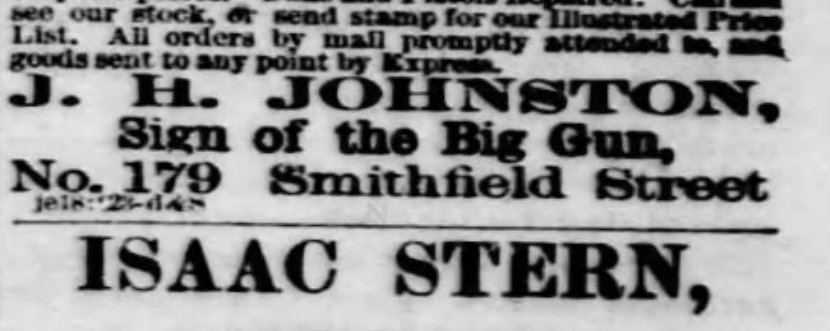
LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER,
(Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors,
NEW FALL STOCK
Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.
se11:y2

JOS. C. BAILIFF..........THOS. BROWN.
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
au29:x12-TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.



Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
je18:'23-d48

ISAAC STERN,
Importer and Dealer in
Fine Whiskies,
BRANDIES,
Wines and Cigars,
162 Federal Street,
Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.
se16:x29

FLANNELS AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels and Jeans,
All Wool Blue Indigo Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

H. J. FELBER..........GUST. KAPPHAHN.
H. J. FELBER & CO.,
Direct Importers of and Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS,
AND
Queensware,
169 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Above Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Decoration of China, Queensware and Glass, either on whole sets or single pieces, executed in the best style and work warranted. Process of decoration open to inspection. Samples to be seen at the store. Glass Shades all sizes constantly on hand.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and prices.